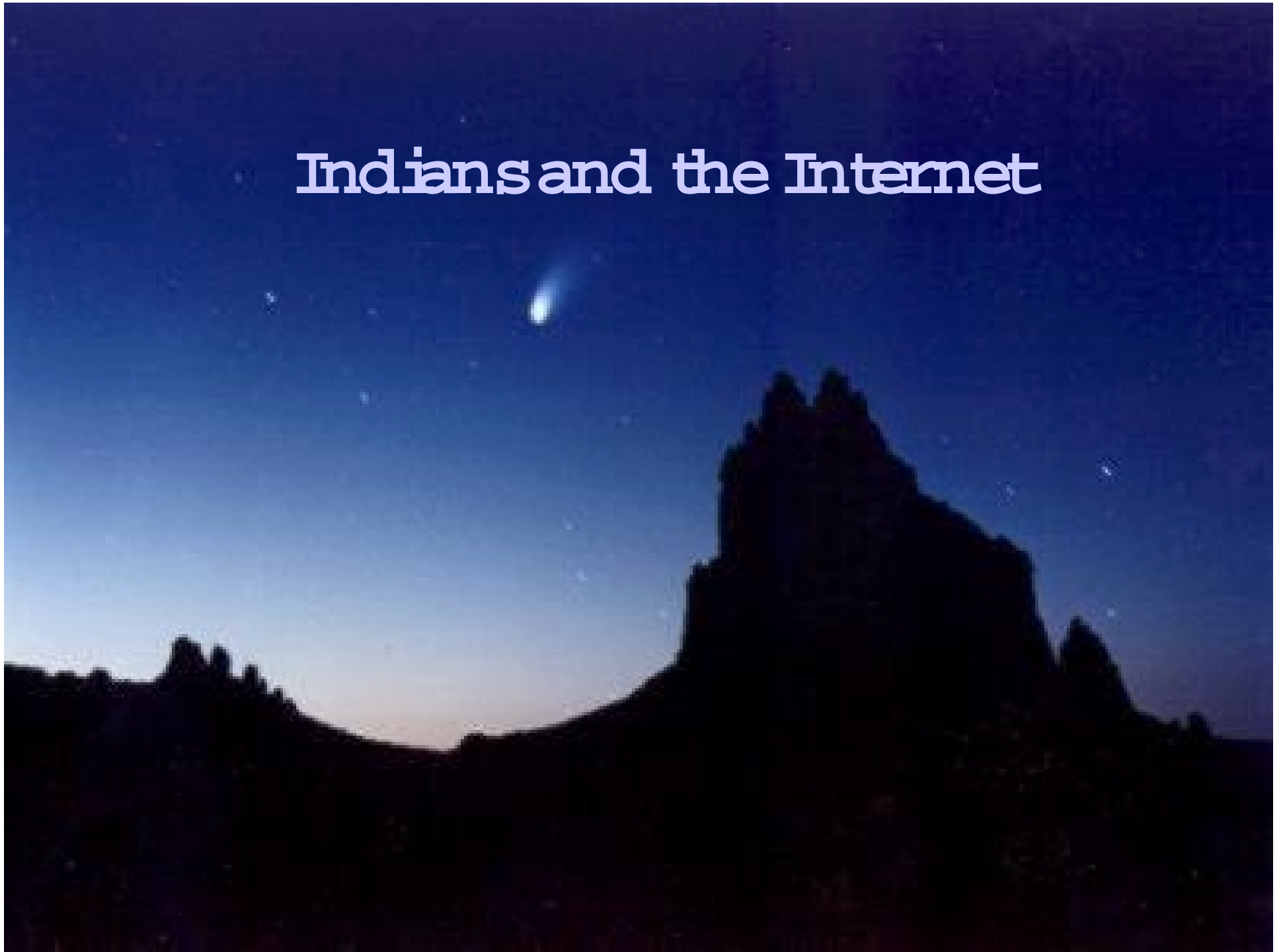
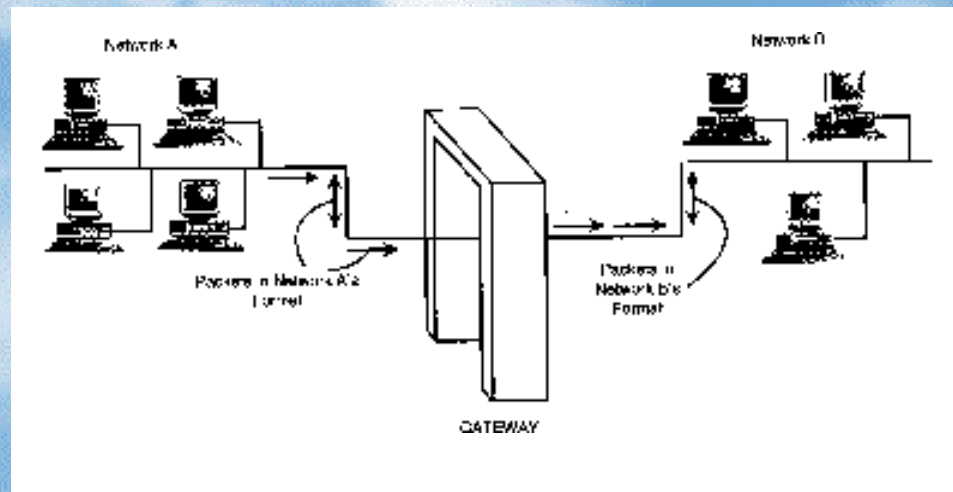


# Indians and the Internet

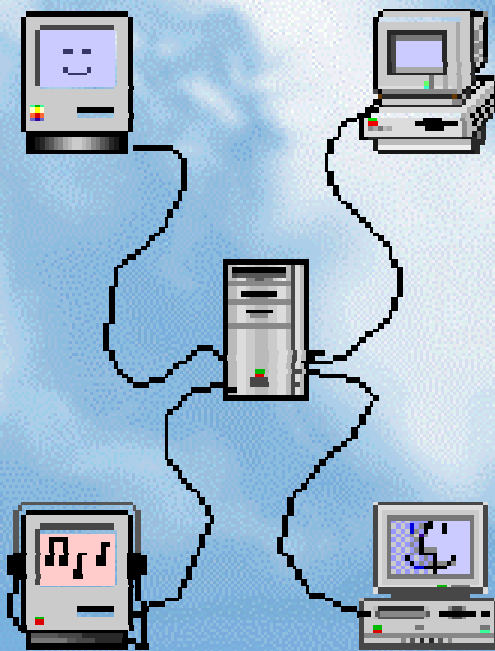


# Network of Computers

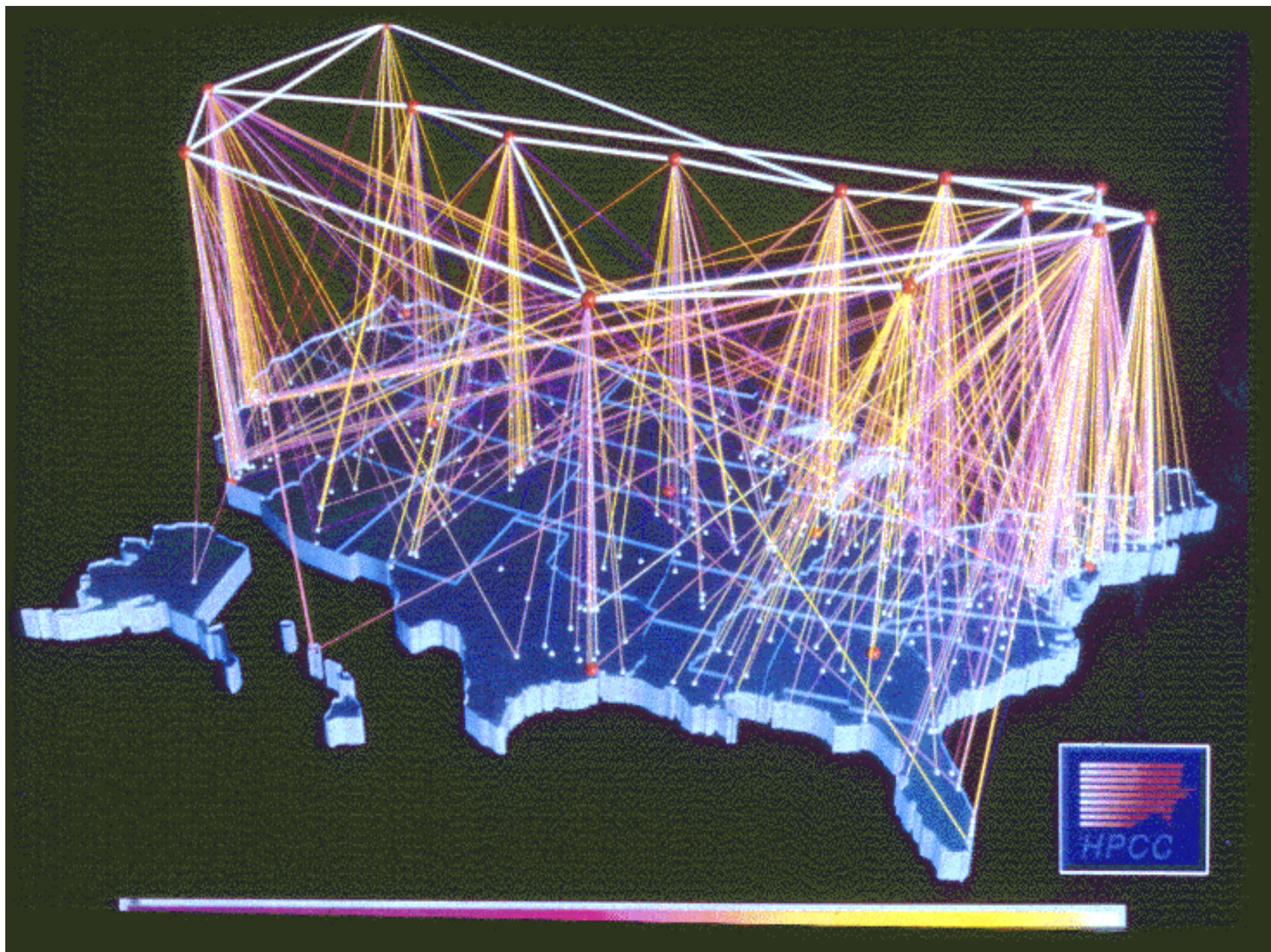


Contacting computers around the world

Or connection your local area









# Your Internet Connection can come from

- Land lines



- Microwaves



- Satellites



# Important dates in history

- 1958-63 MIT develops remote computer signals

- 1955 Relocation of American Indians to Urban areas

# Important dates in history

- 1958-63 MIT develops remote computer signals
- 1973 DARPA net deployed

- 1955 Relocation of American Indians to Urban areas
- 1974 Indian Finance Act



# Important dates in history

- 1958-63 MIT develops remote computer signals
- 1973 DARPA net deployed
- 1979 First MUD developed

- 1955 Relocation of American Indians to Urban areas
- 1974 Indian Finance Act
- 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act

# Important dates in history

- 1958-63 MIT develops remote computer signals
- 1973 DARPAnet deployed
- 1979 First MUD developed
- 1997 network hosts greater than 10,000

- 1955 Relocation of American Indians to Urban areas
- 1974 Indian Finance Act
- 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act
- 1998 NAGPRA  
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

What is important about the  
history of the Internet to  
Native Americans?

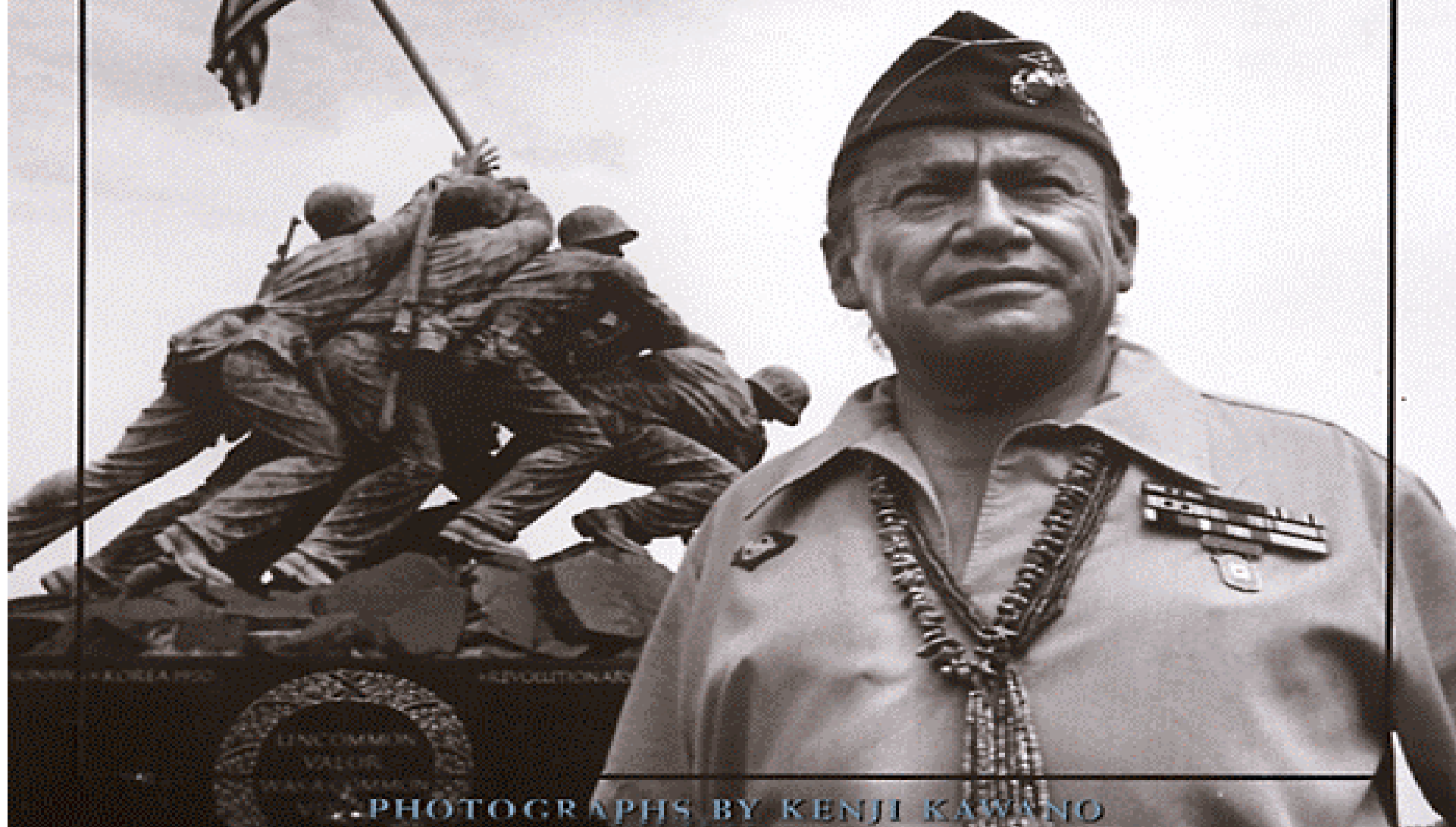






# WARRIORS

*Navajo Code Talkers*



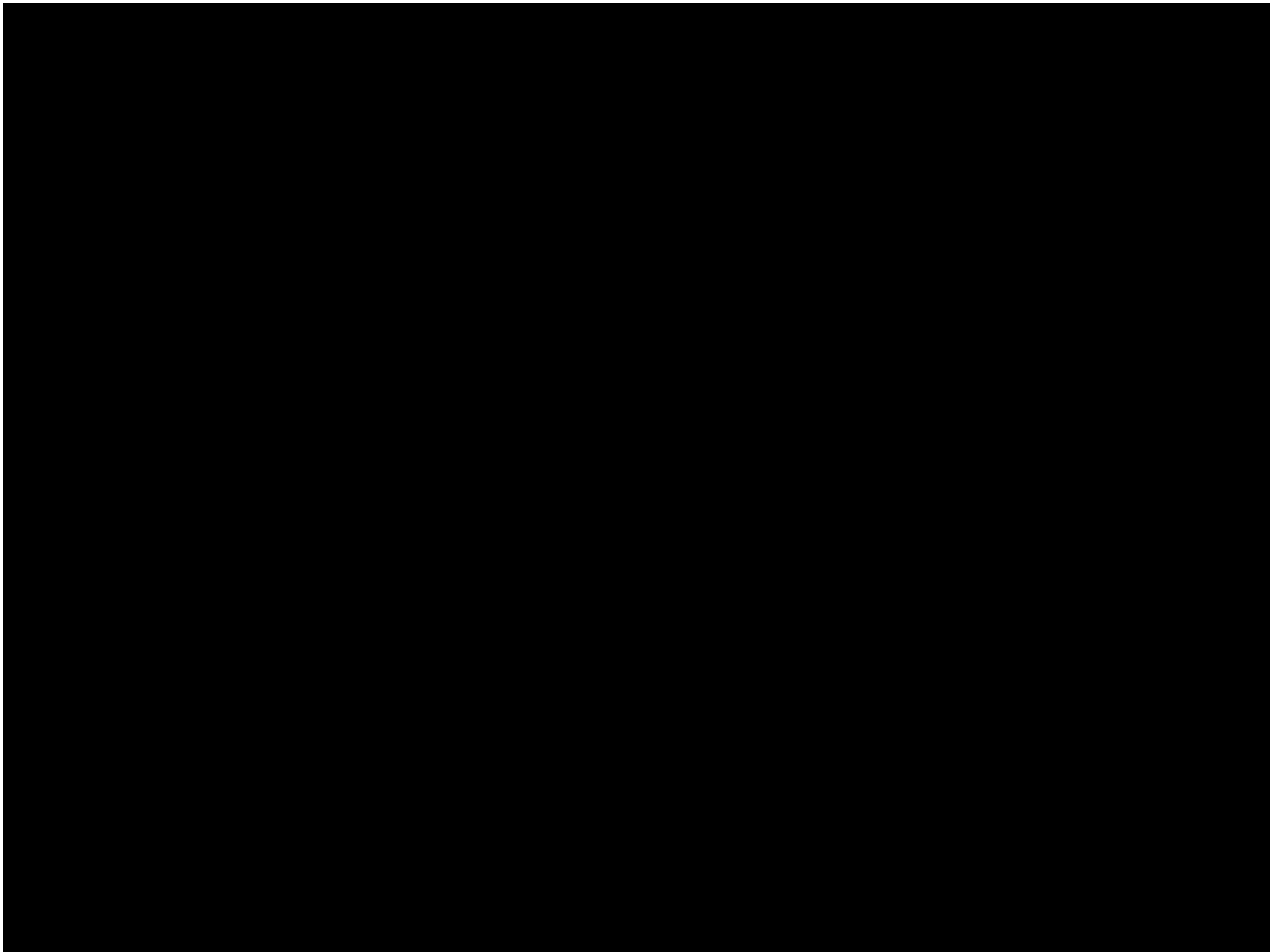
PHOTOGRAPHS BY KENJI KAWANO











A photograph of a cave entrance. A person is standing in the doorway, looking out at a bright, sunny landscape. The cave interior is dark and textured, while the exterior is bright and appears to be a dry, rocky area. The text "ACCESS", "CONTENT", and "POLICY" is overlaid on the image in green, bold, sans-serif font.

**ACCESS**

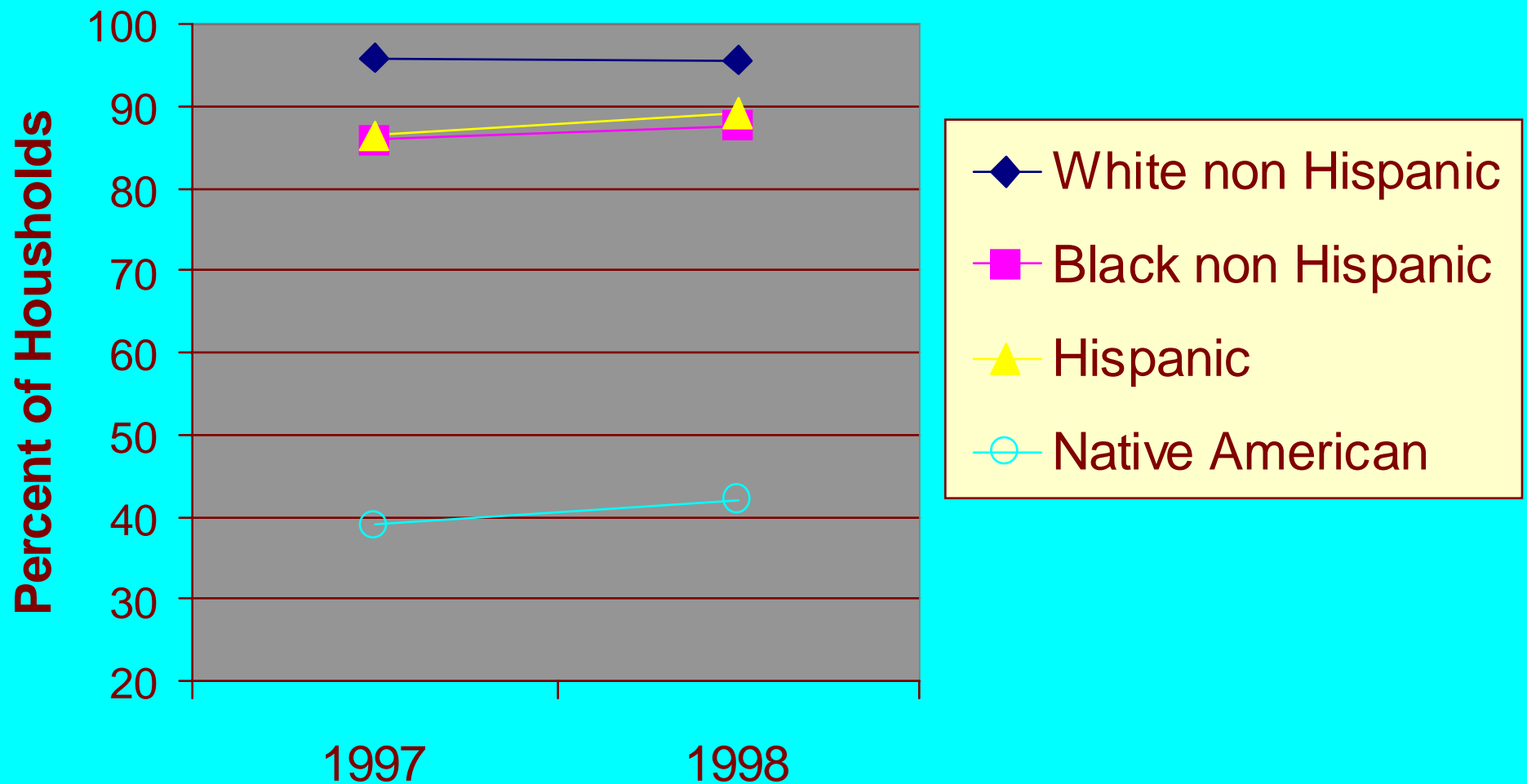
**CONTENT**

**POLICY**

# ACCESS

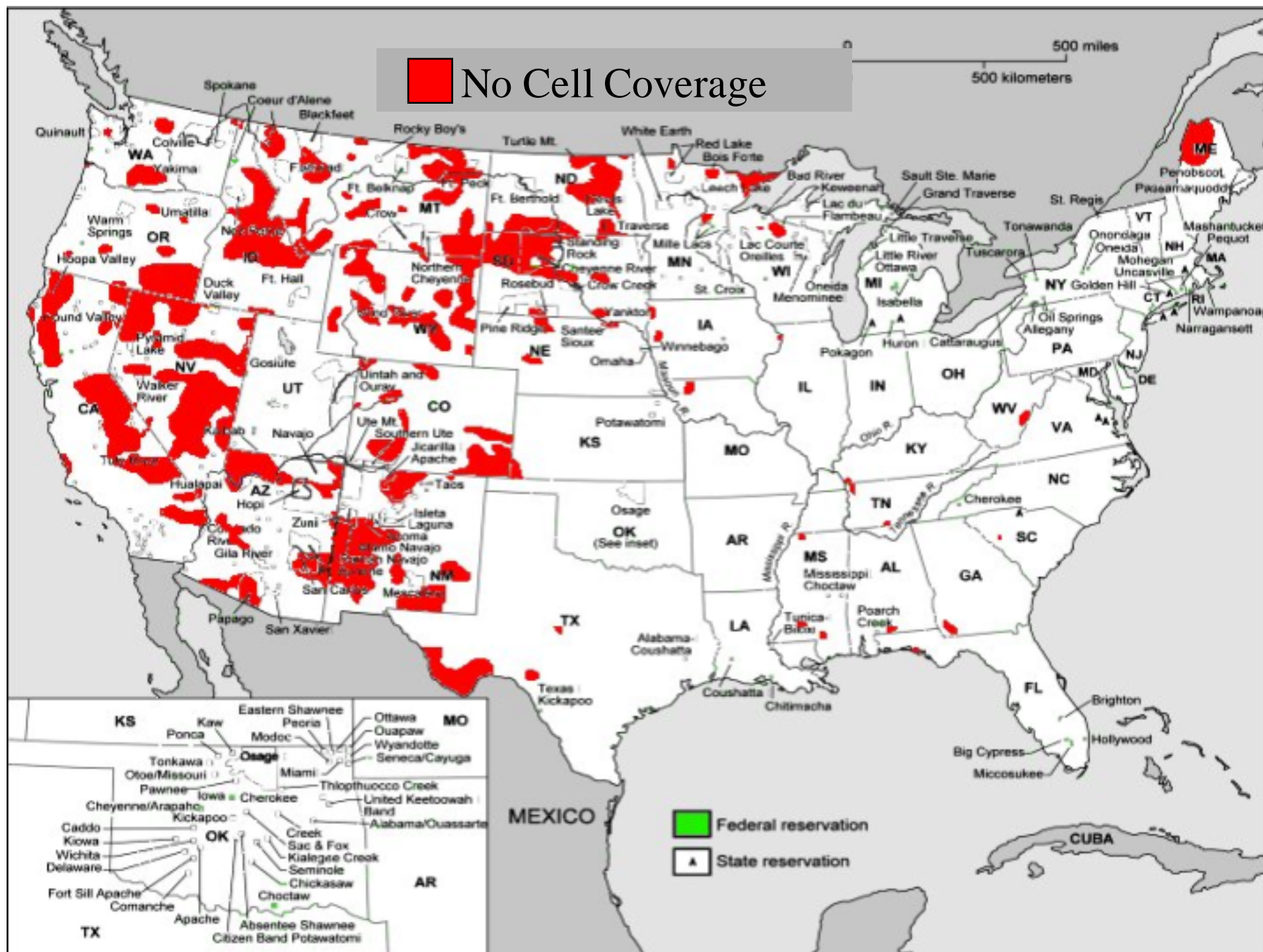


# Household Telephone Penetration Gap By Race/Origin 1997 vs. 1998

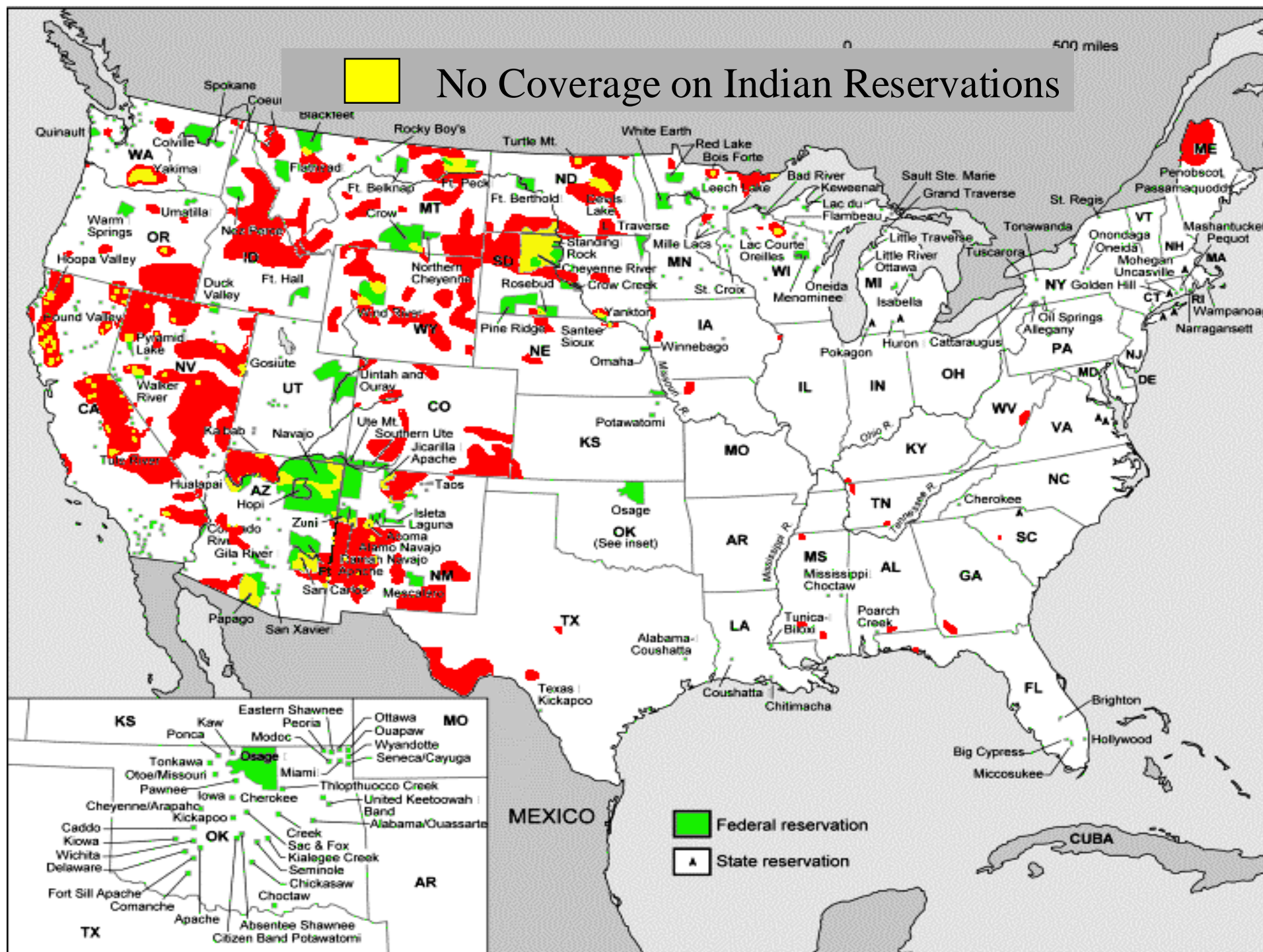


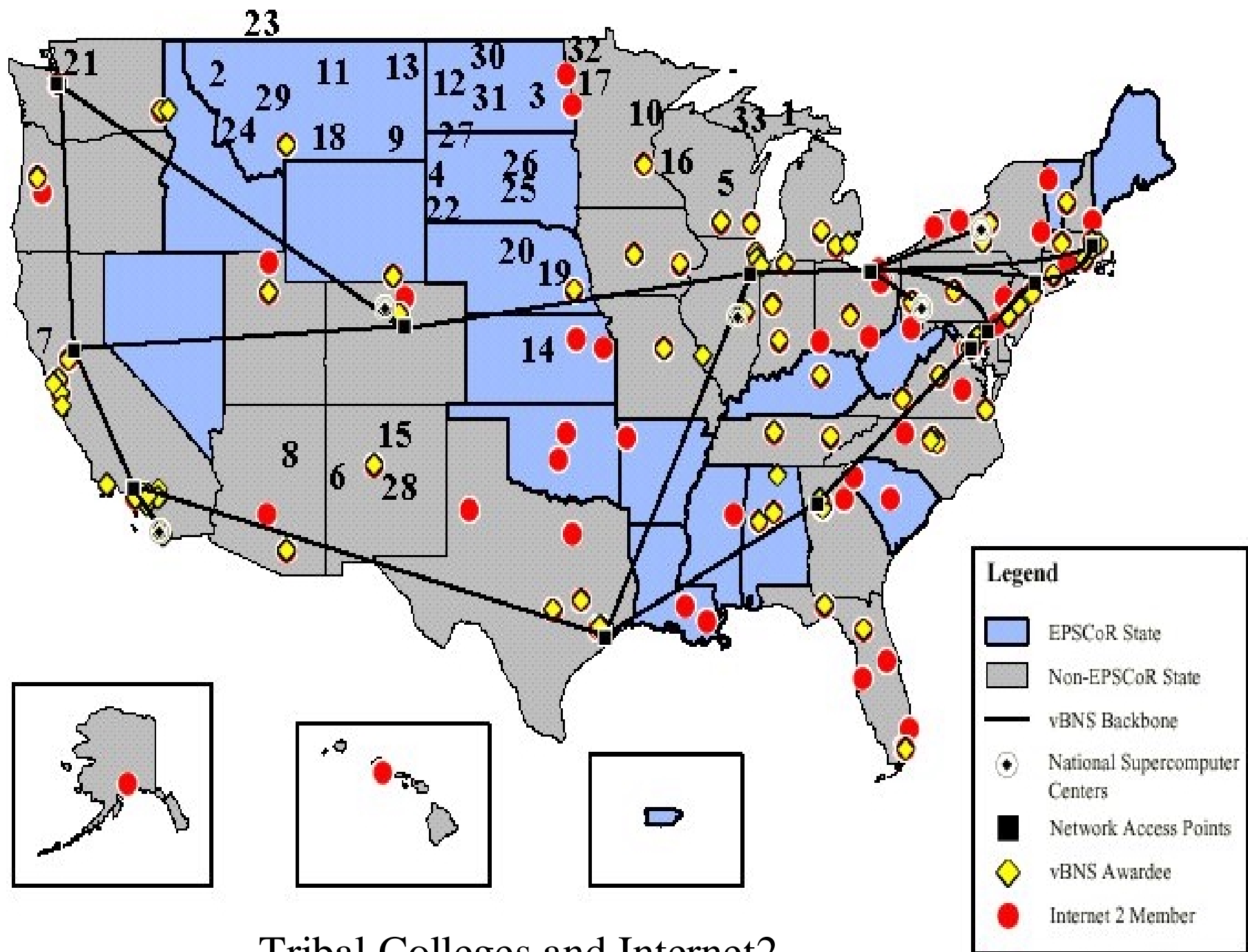


[illegible]










Tribal Colleges and Internet2

A faded map of the United States is visible in the background. A yellow rectangle is drawn on the map, highlighting the central region, which includes the Great Plains and parts of the Midwest. The text is overlaid on this map.

What are our challenges to  
accomplishing our goals?

**ACCESS**

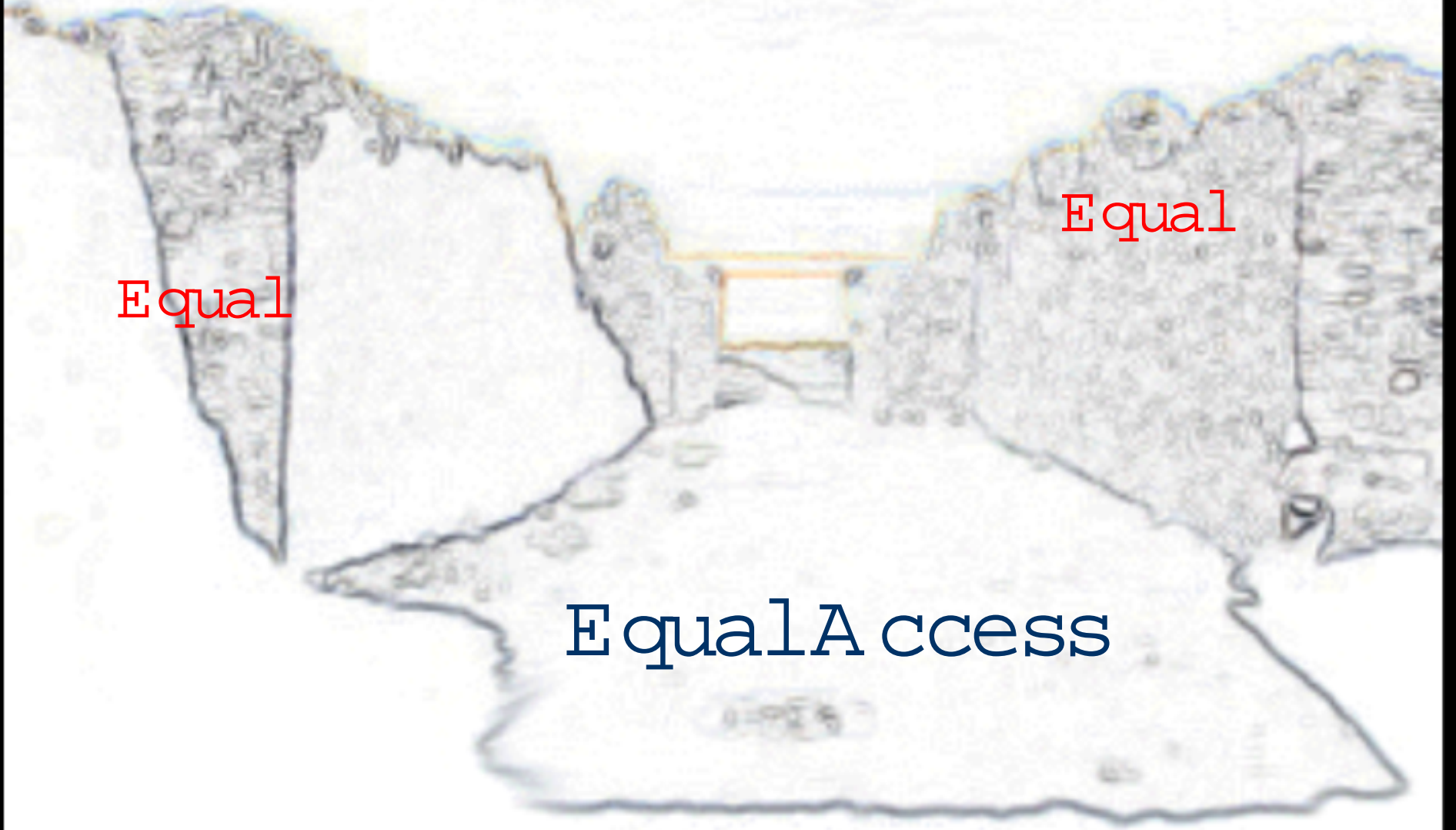


Equal

Equal

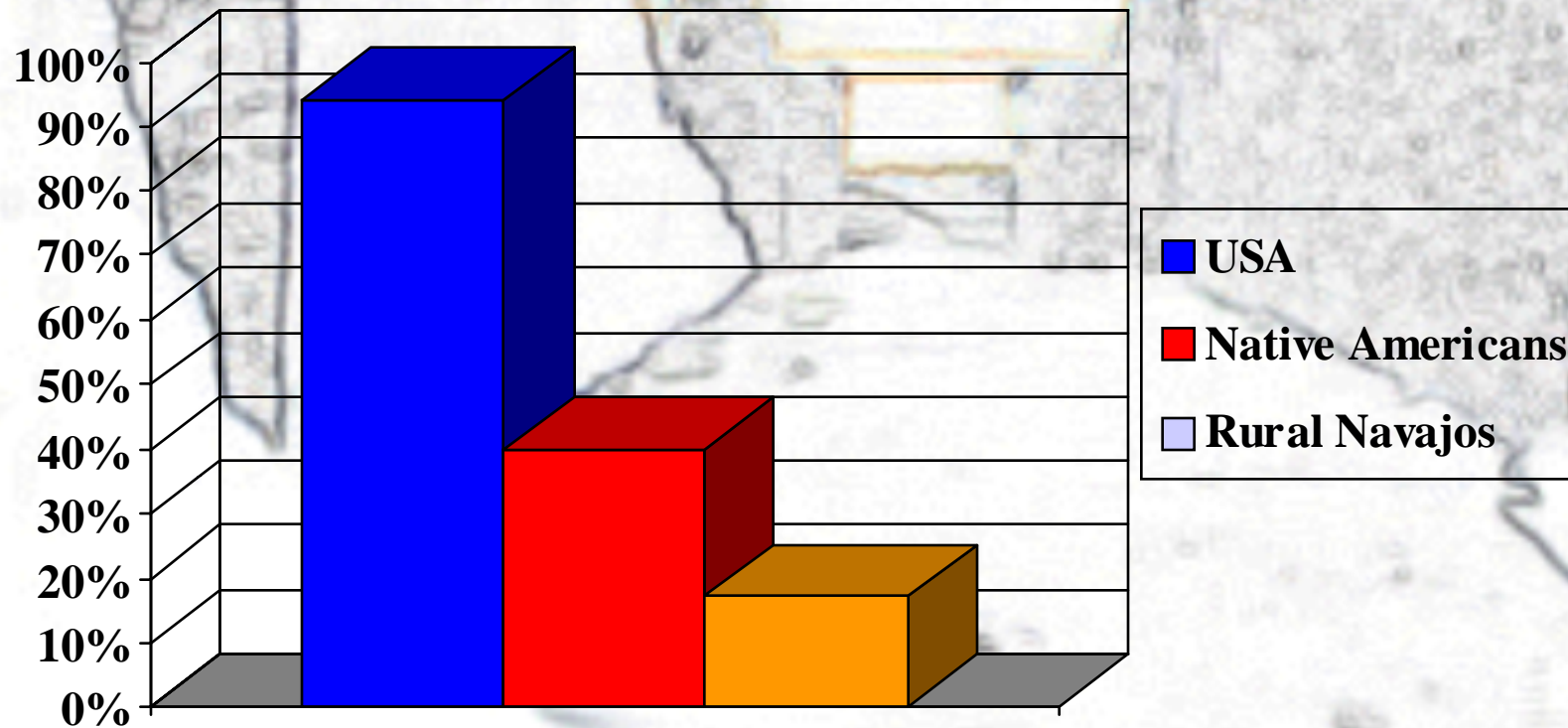
Equal


Equal Access





# Telephone Penetrations





# Prices of T-1 lines per month

- New York \$ 400
- Santa Fe \$ 1800
- Kasigluk, Alaska \$ 4200

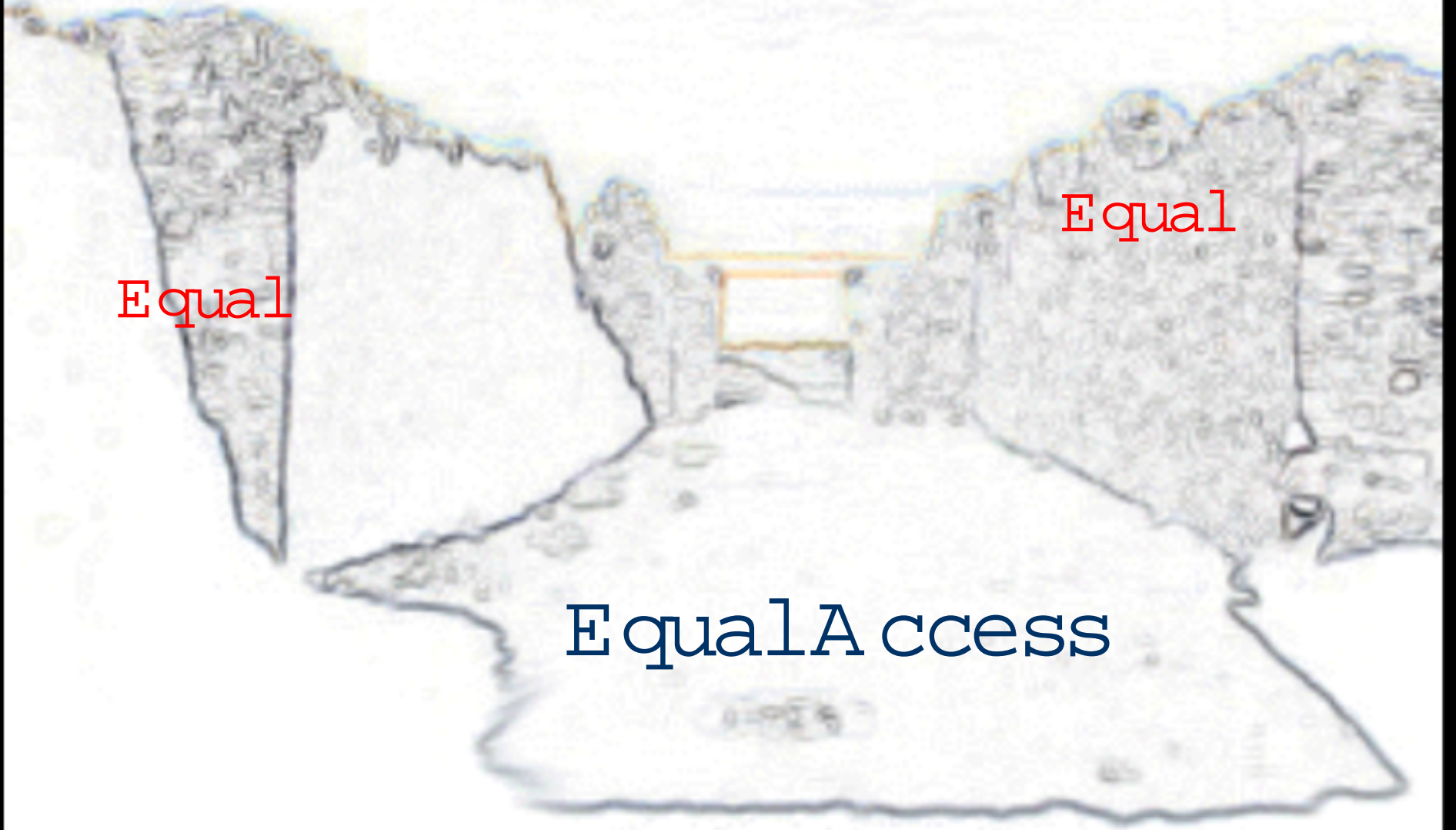
56 kb

Equal

Equal

Equal

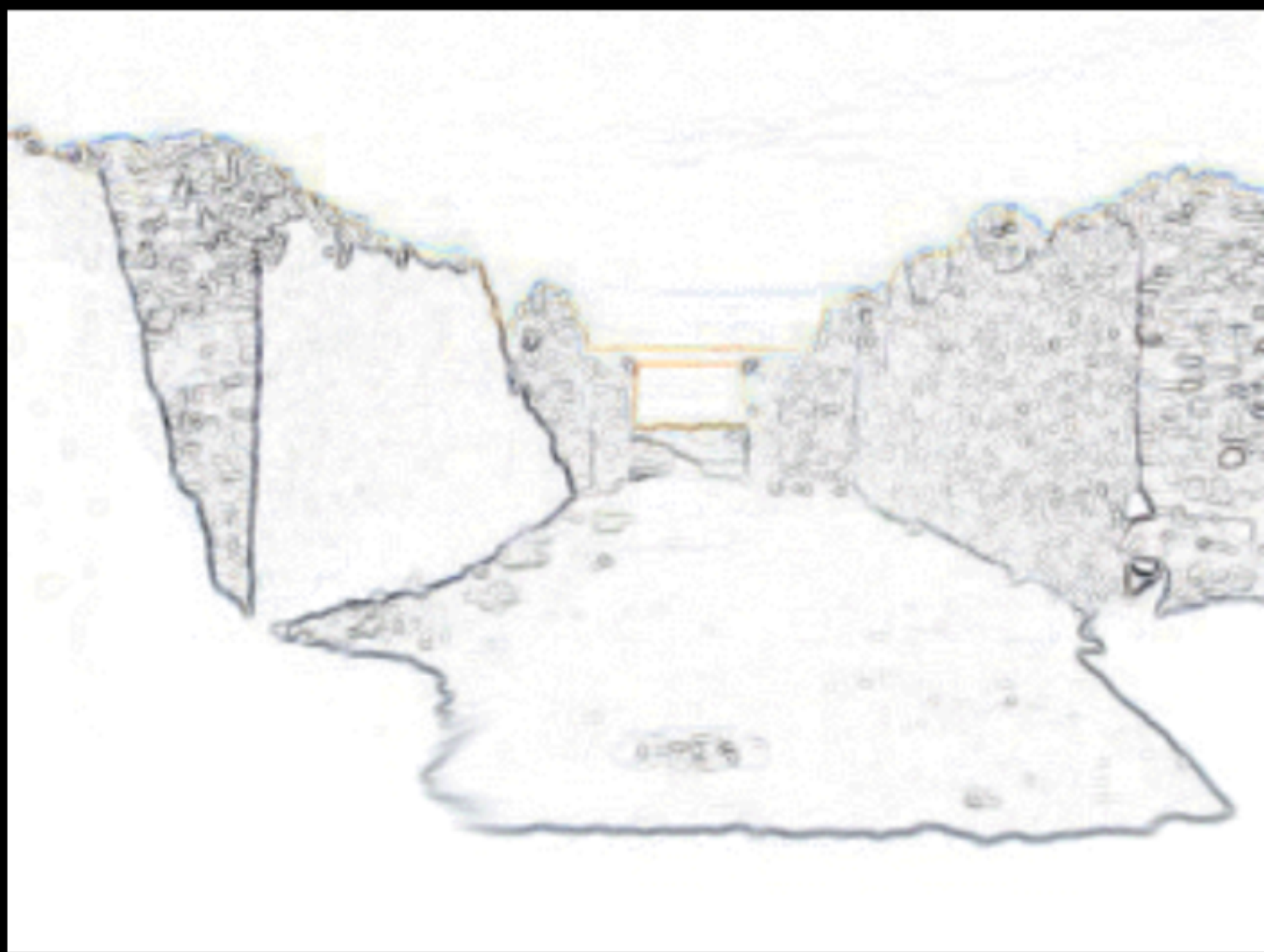
Equal Access

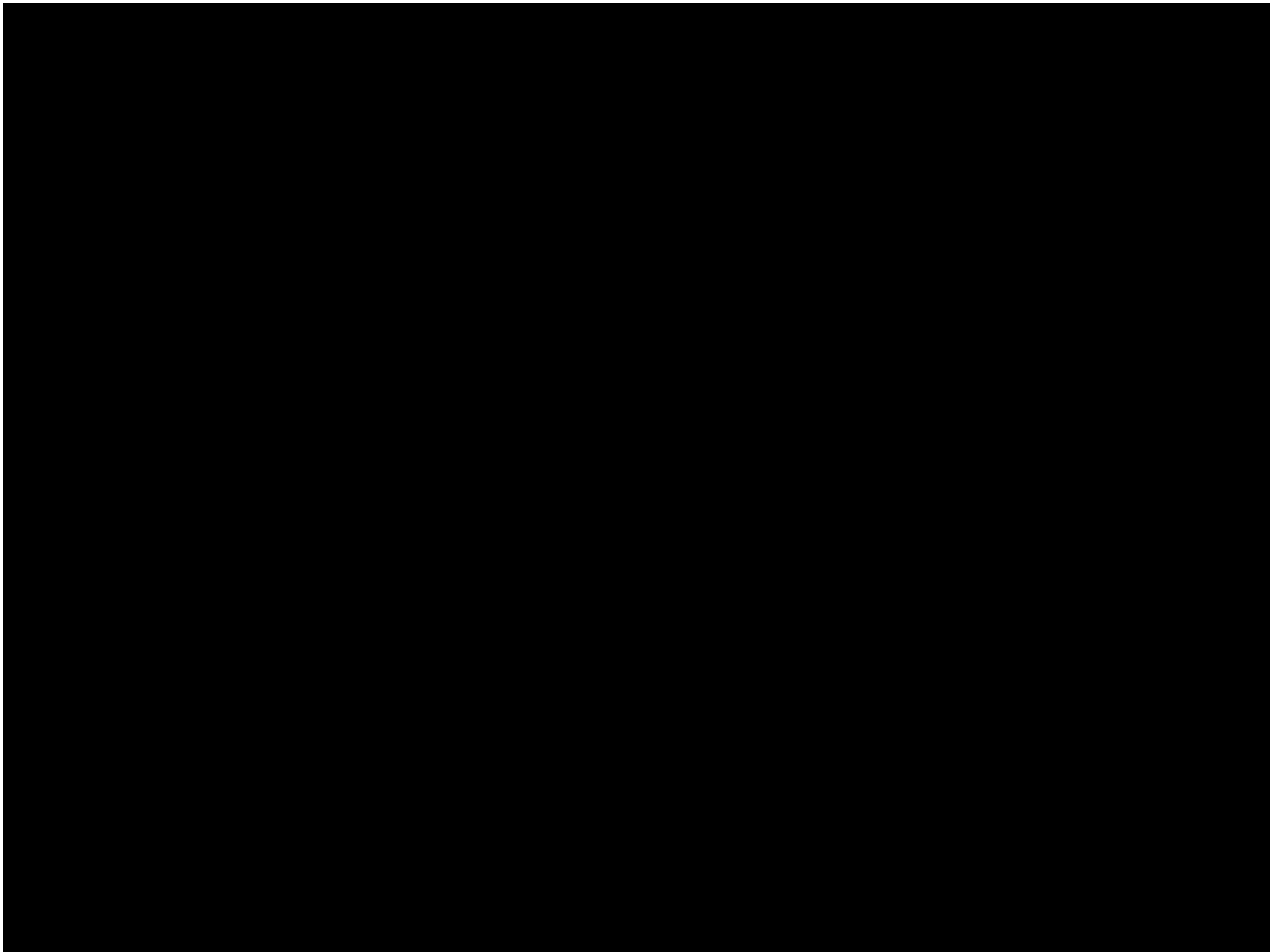






NOT







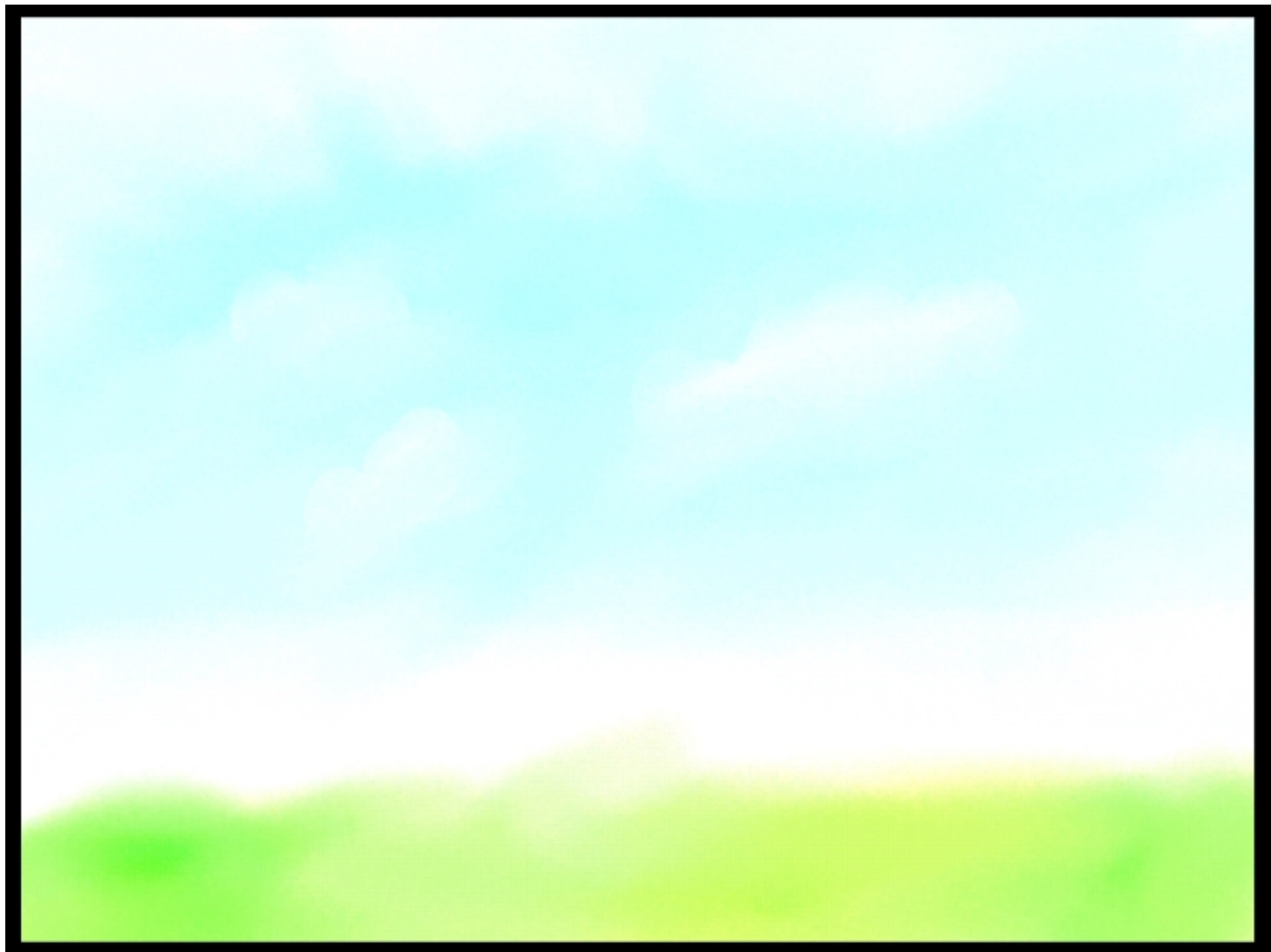


# CONTENT





We decide what is important  
to be on the Internet





A New Day

New Tools

for

Old Ways

# The Internet: A powerful tool

- we can be our own authors
- we can define ourselves in our own voice
- we can live on our landbase

We can be our own authors





we can define ourselves in  
our own voice



we can live on our landbase



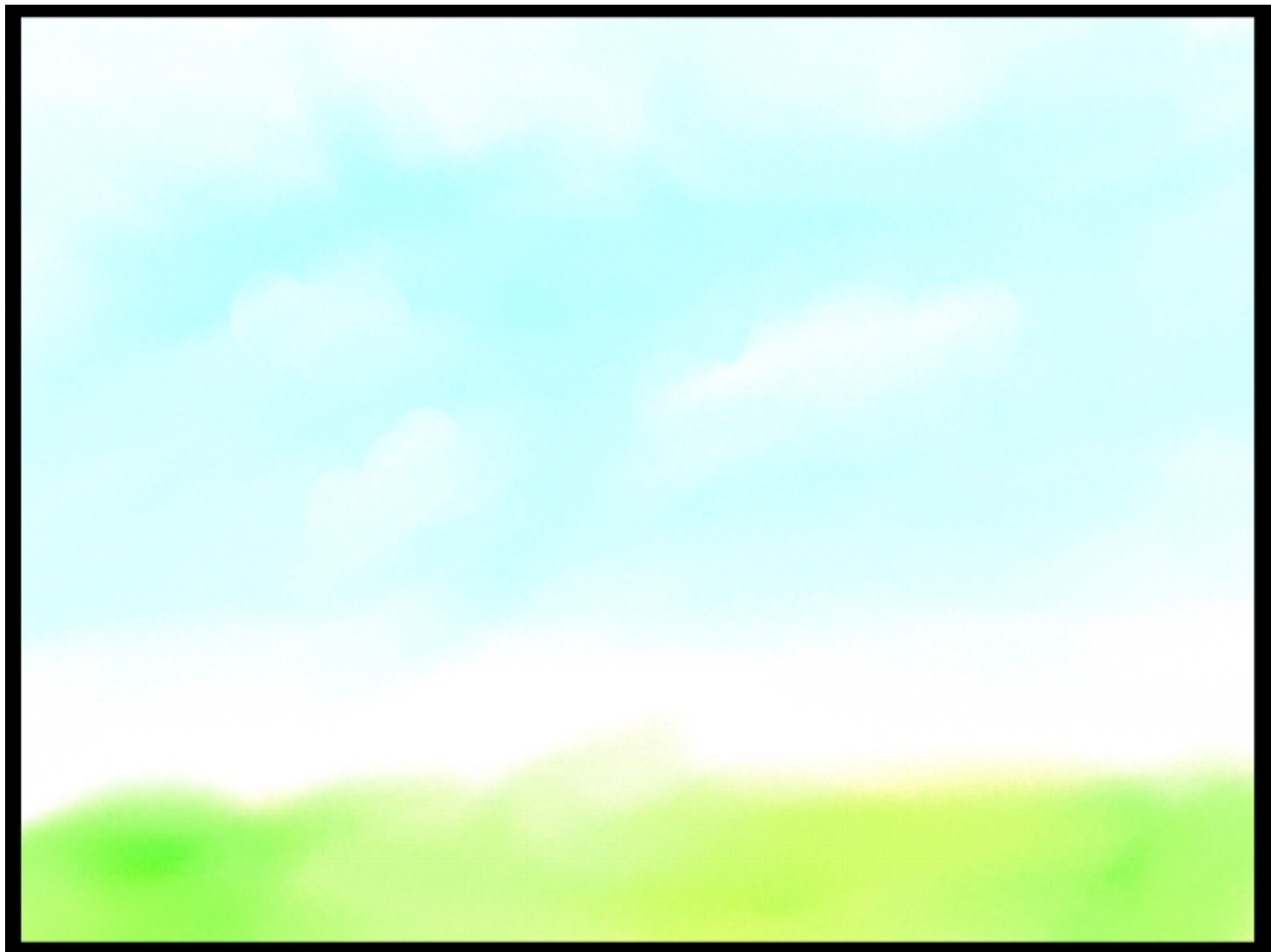
Internet

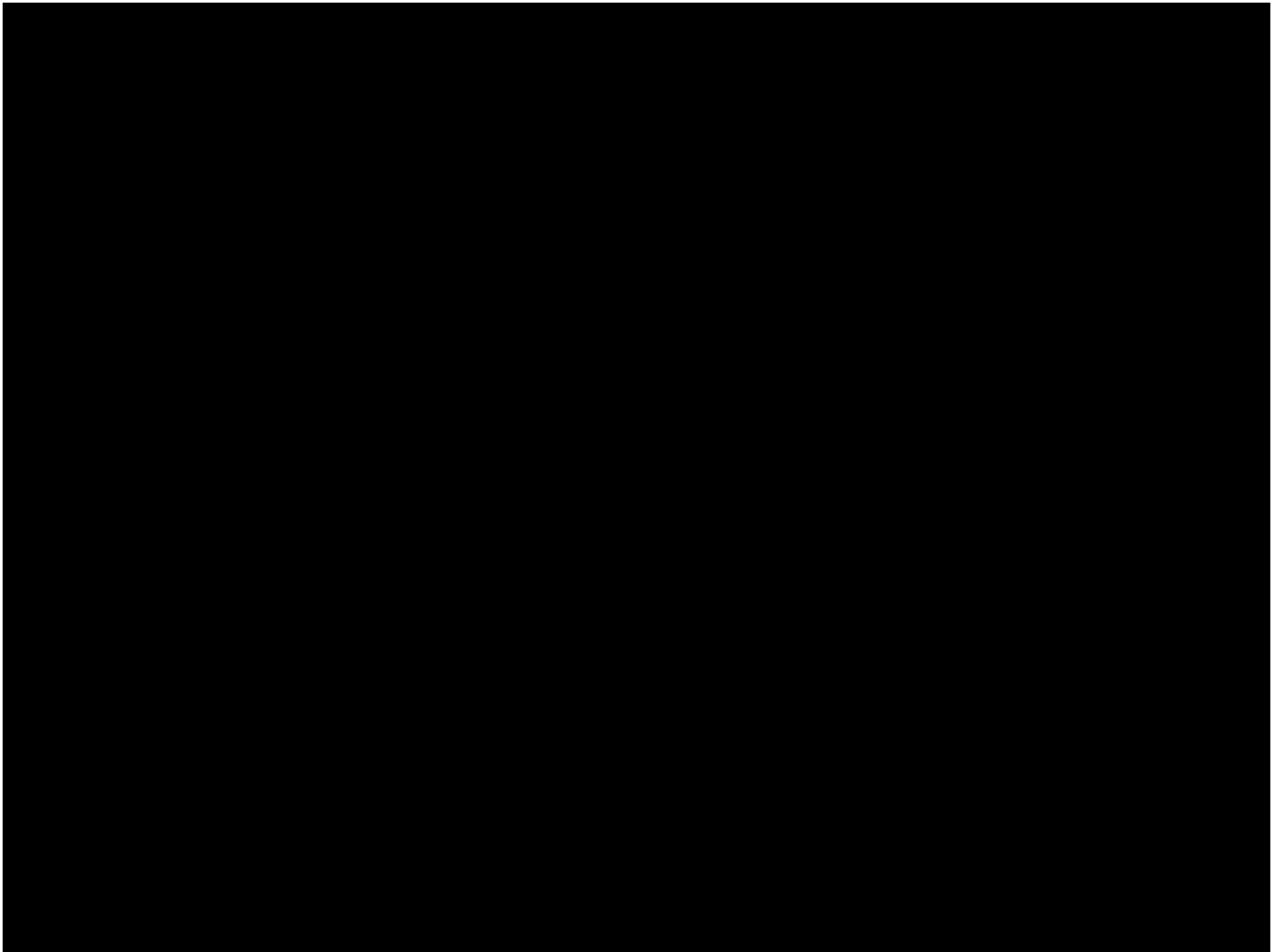
computers

## NEW TOOLS

technology

To serve our **own**  
purposes

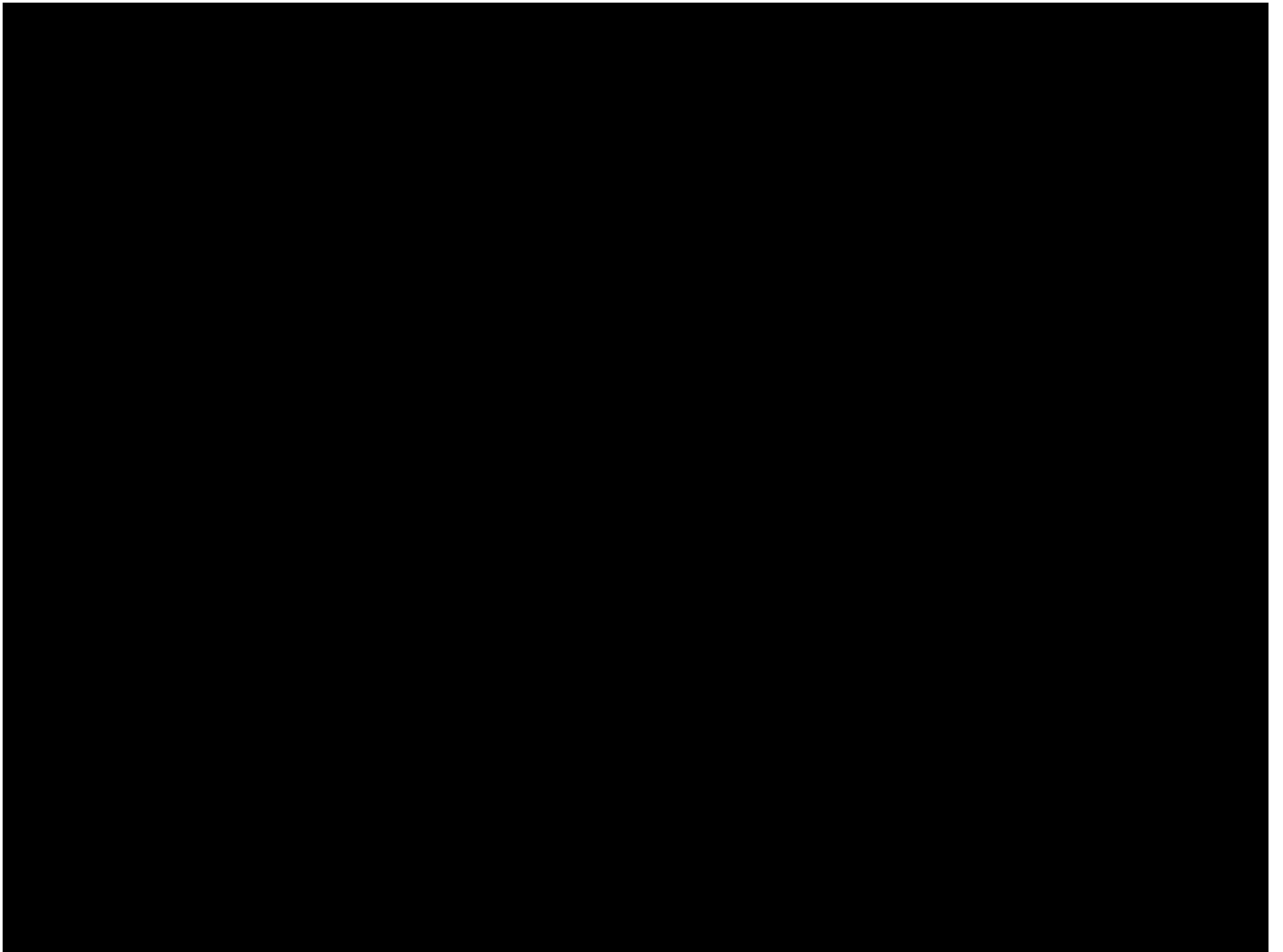








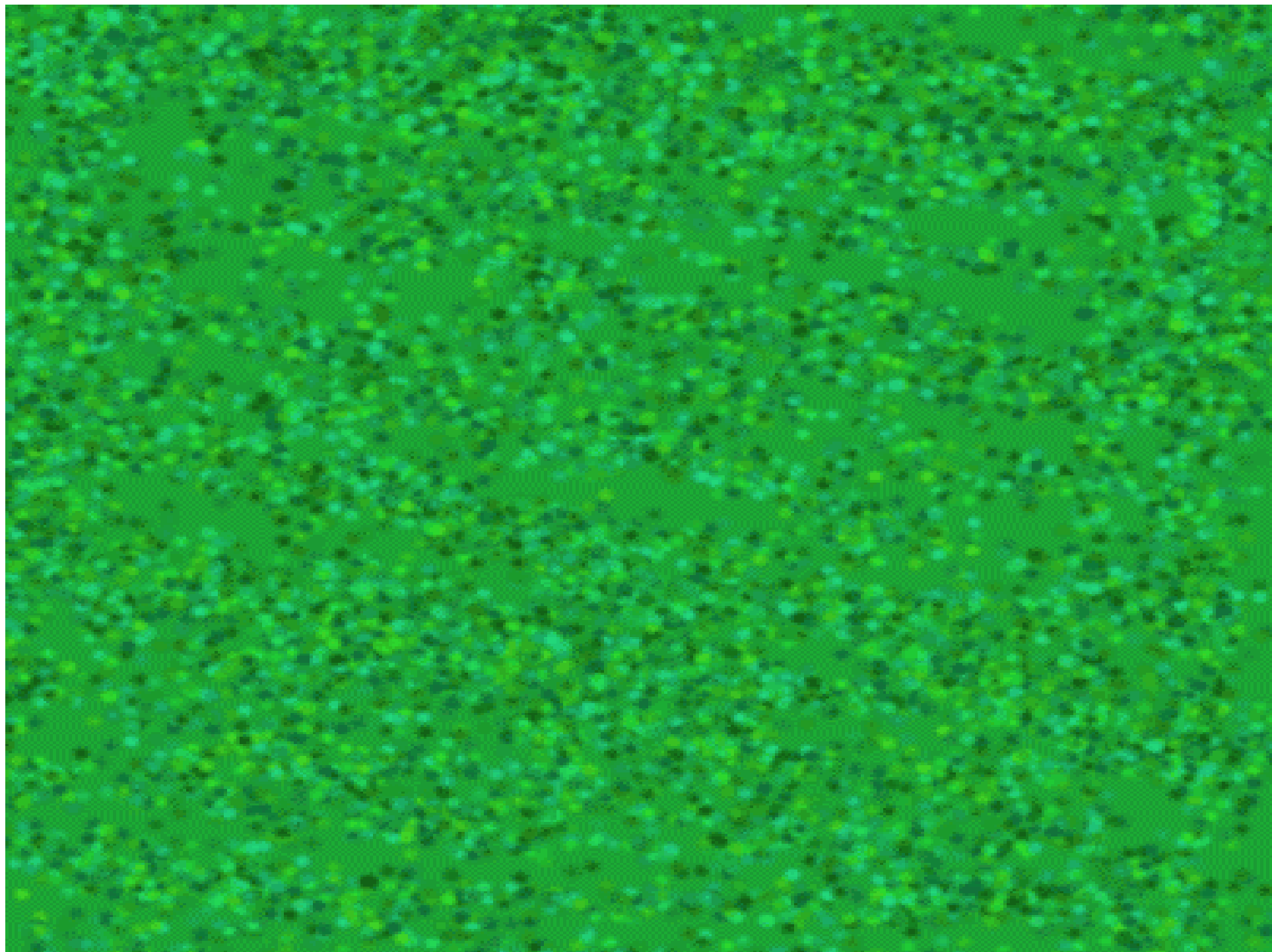




# Content Areas

- Language preservation
- Cultural curriculum
- Virtual Museums
- Economic Development
- Tribal Politics





# Language Preservation



language.htm

hello

Ya

at

eeh

Y 1 '1t'44h





# GOOD MORNING

Ya

at

eeh

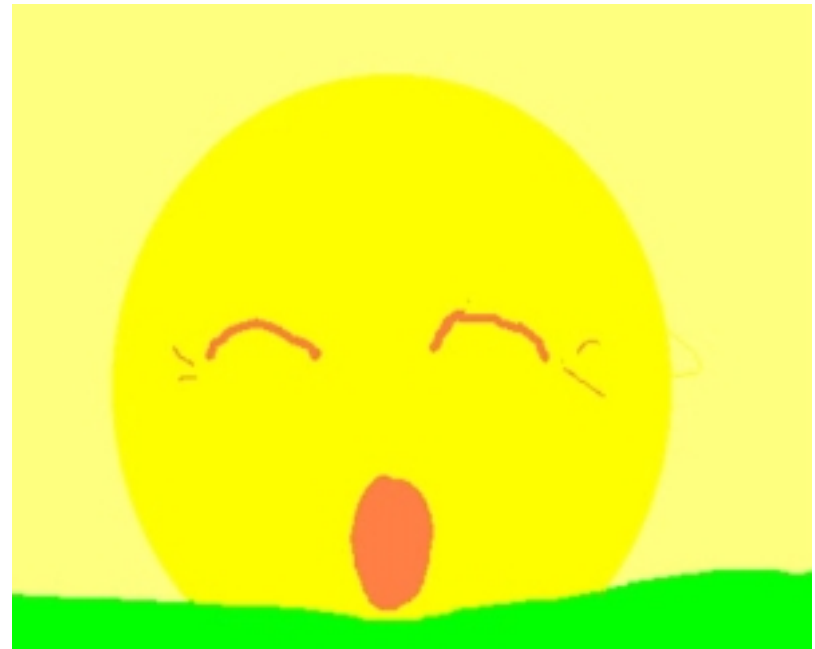
a

bin

i

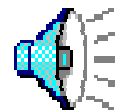
Y a'1t'44h

'ab7n7

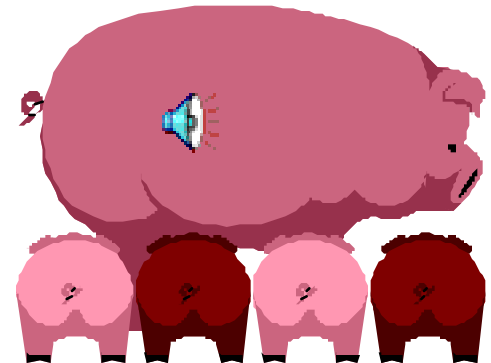
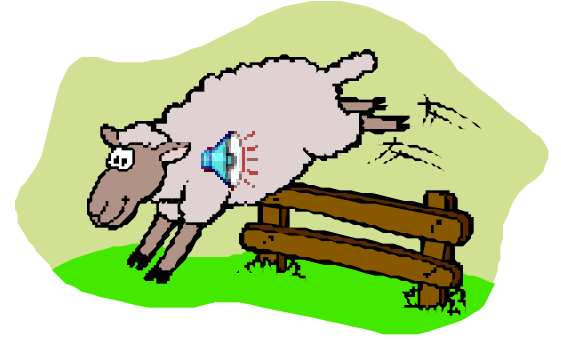


# Comanche Vocabulary Recognition

Thanks  
Geneva Navarro  
for vocals











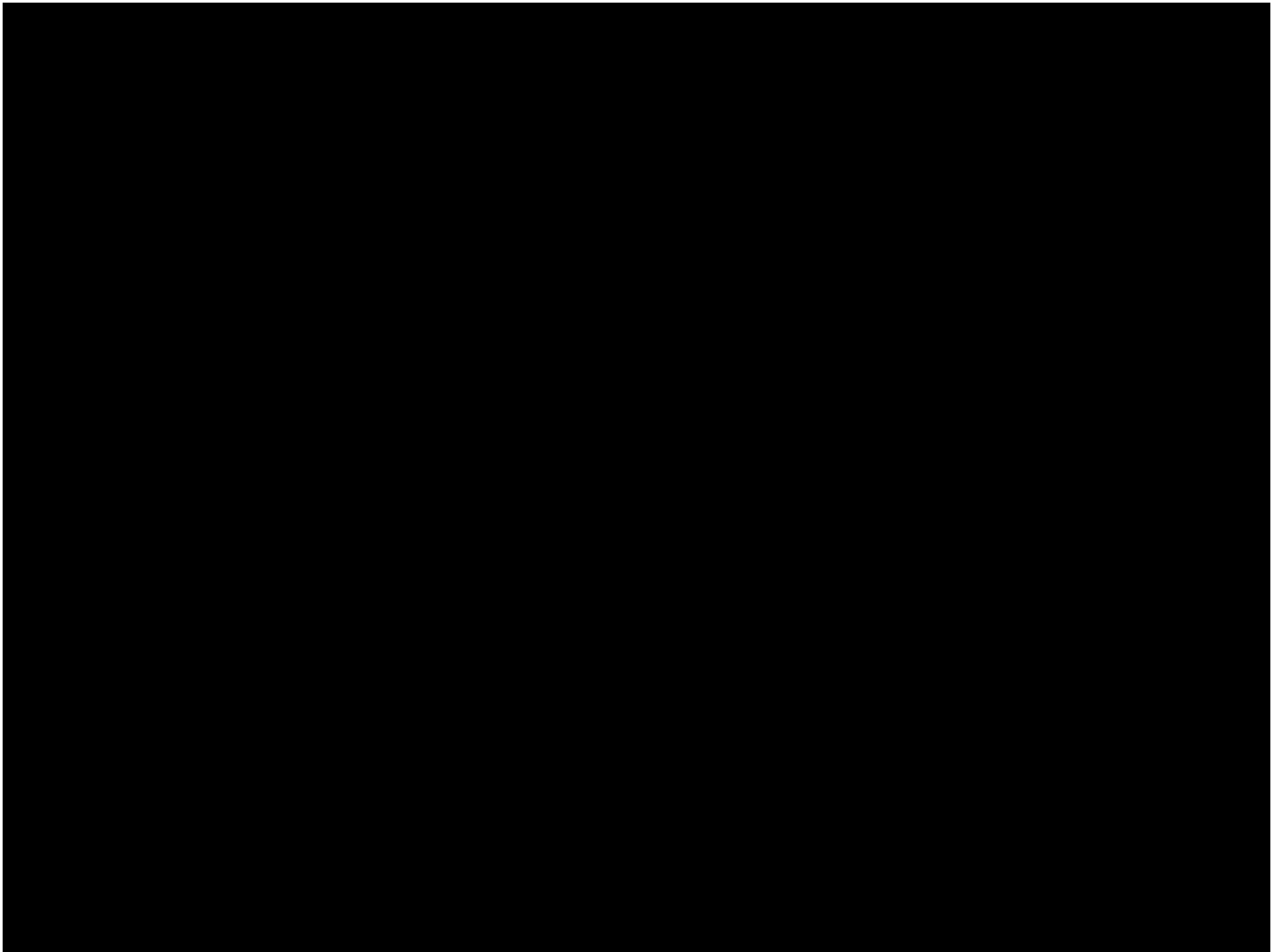




Otra Hora Española  
Encomienda de  
San Ildefonso  
Pueblo









# Cultural Curriculum





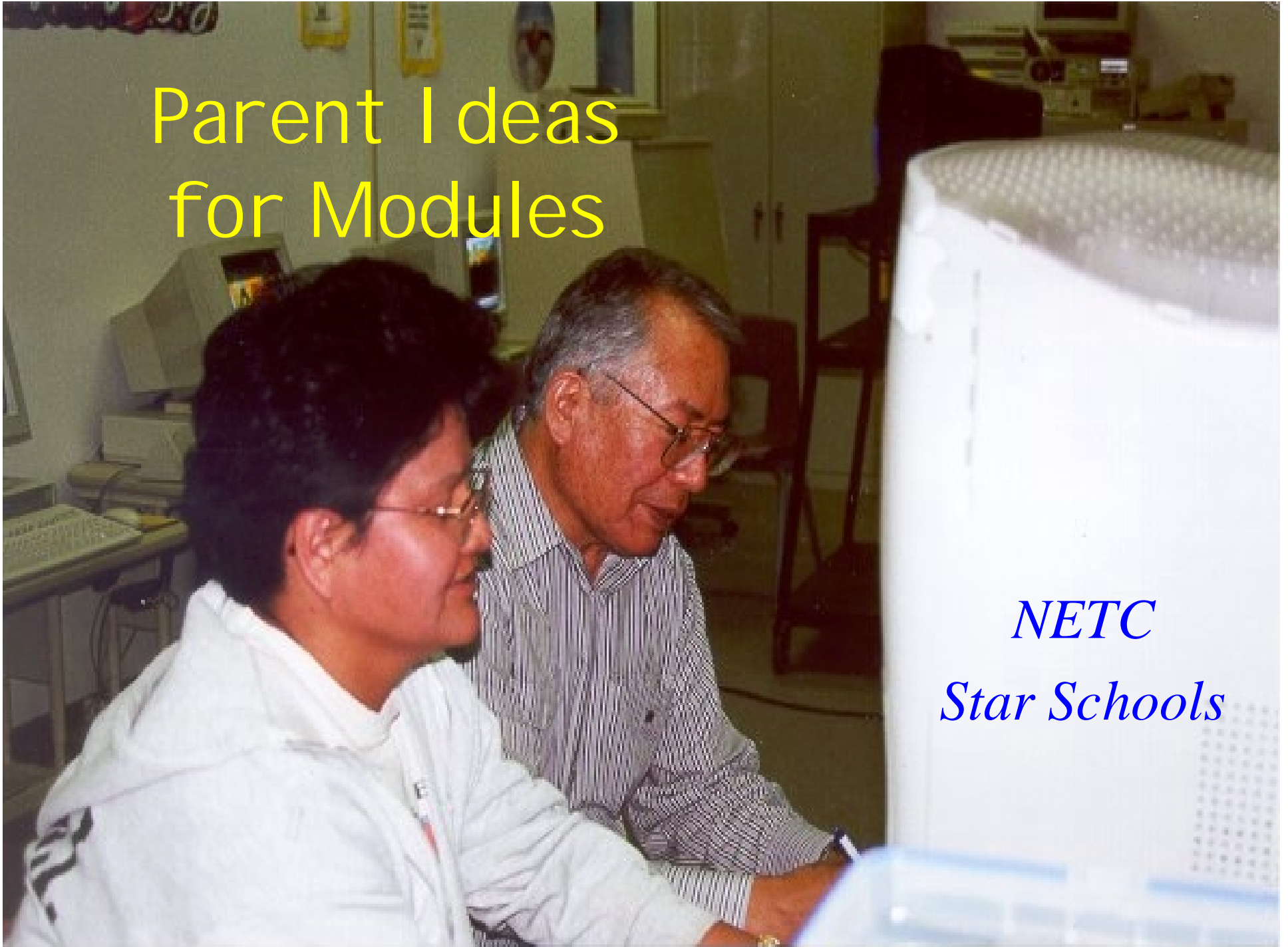


# NATIONAL INDIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE

NATIVE ISSUES | EDUCATION | AFFILIATIONS | EVENTS | WHAT'S NITI?

# Parent Ideas for Modules

*NETC*  
*Star Schools*





## Cultural Curriculum Models



[Navajo Lessons  
of Home](#)



[Mayan Mathematics](#)



[Native  
Geometry](#)



[Alaskan  
Mathematics](#)



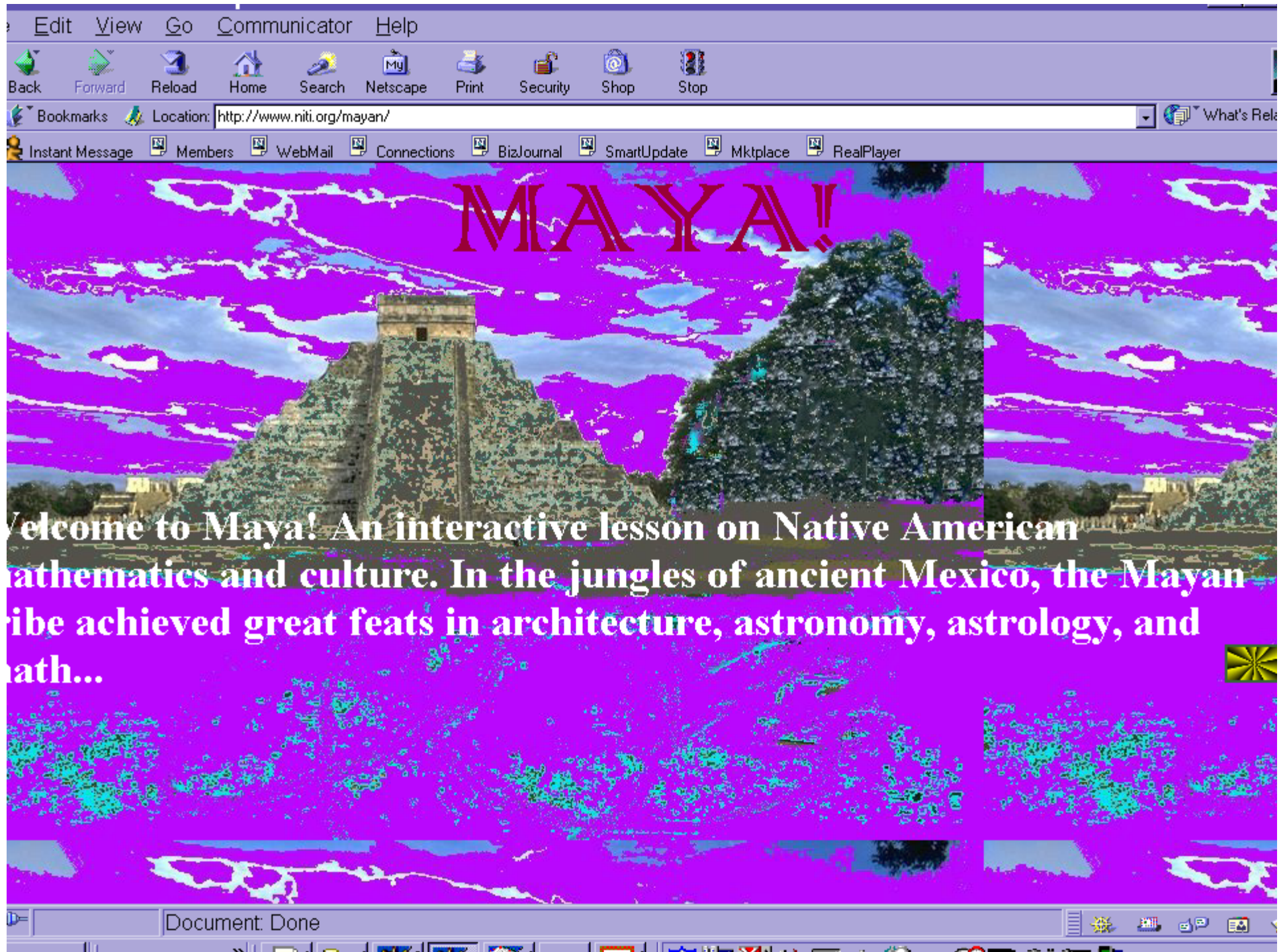
[Hawaiian Navigation](#)



# Navajo Lessons of Home

Four Directions  
The Sacred Mountains  
The Long Walk









← To Page 1

← To Page 2

2	3
2	3
4	6
6	9
8	12
10	15
12	18

# Iditarod Math

$4 \times 4 = 16$       $6 \div 3 = 2$   
 $10 - 5 = 5$   
 $2^x$       $6 \div 3 = 2$       $5 = 5$

4	5
4	5
8	10
12	15
16	20
20	25
24	25
28	30

## Multiples



Sled dogs have booties on their feet to keep them from getting injured or from getting too cold. These booties are made of wool, leather, or rubber. Sled drivers must change these booties about every 25 miles that the dogs travel.

re is a question. If you had three dogs pulling your sled, how many booties would you need to make a short trip?

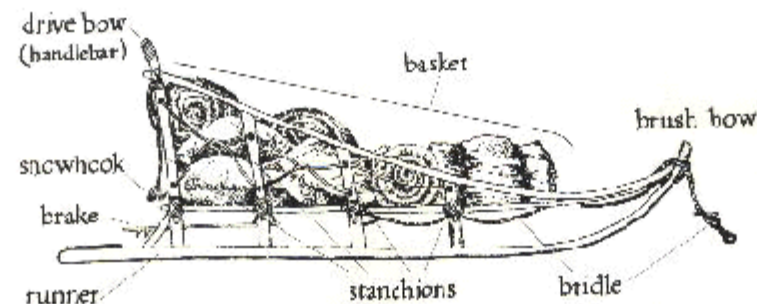




Many years ago, the sleds used by Native peoples were either wooden flat sleds or sleds with wooden runners. Sometimes, the the dogs were unable to move the whole load on the sled, and the sled driver, or "musher" had to push from behind or pull from the front.



Today, mushers use three different kind of sleds: the basket sled, the toboggan sled, and the kicksled. The basket sled is lightweight, and is used mostly for having fun. The kicksled is like a chair with rails; it is light, can only be pulled by one or two dogs at most, and is also helped my the musher who kicks it along. The toboggan is a larger sled, is pulled by as many as 21 dogs, and is used for long treks and races, such as the Iditarod.





# GEOMETRY

About 500 years ago, the Navajo Nation moved from the Northwest to the American Southwest. There they learned the art of rug weaving from the Pueblo Indians. The Navajo became very good at weaving and developed it into an art of their own. The Navajo used geometrical shapes and designs in their rugs. Geometry is the study of shapes, such as circles, triangles, and squares. These shapes can be found on the rugs that they make.

Look at this Navajo rug below. See how many shapes you can find.





Edit View Go Communicator Help


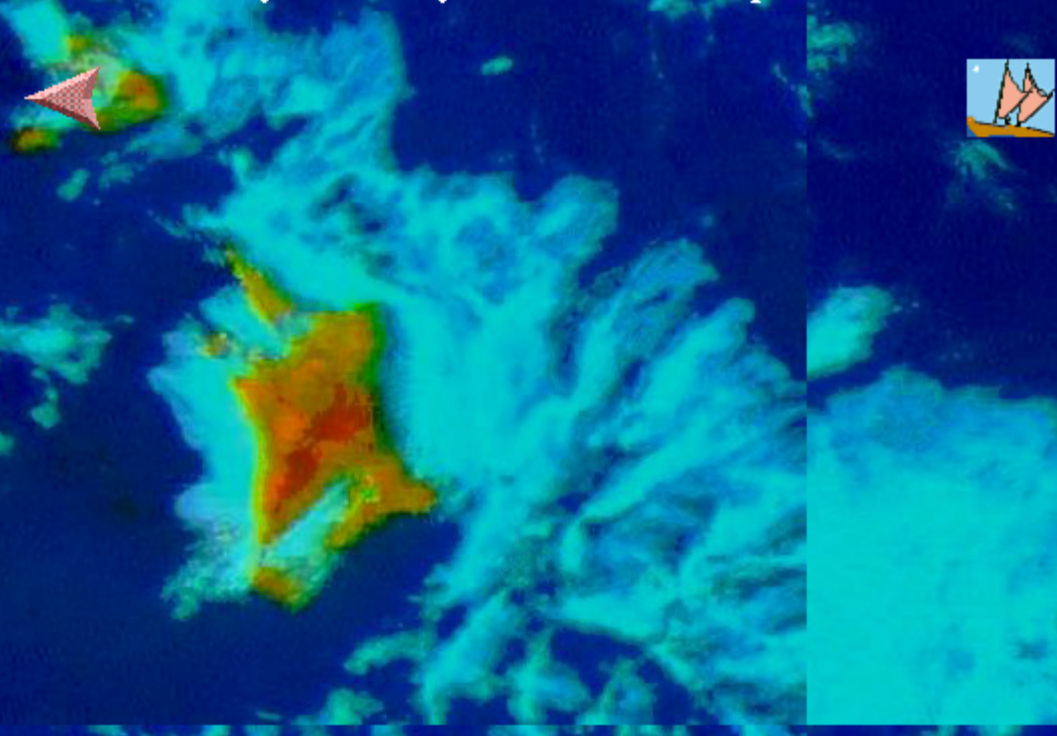

Back Reload Home Search Netscape Print Security Shop Stop

page3

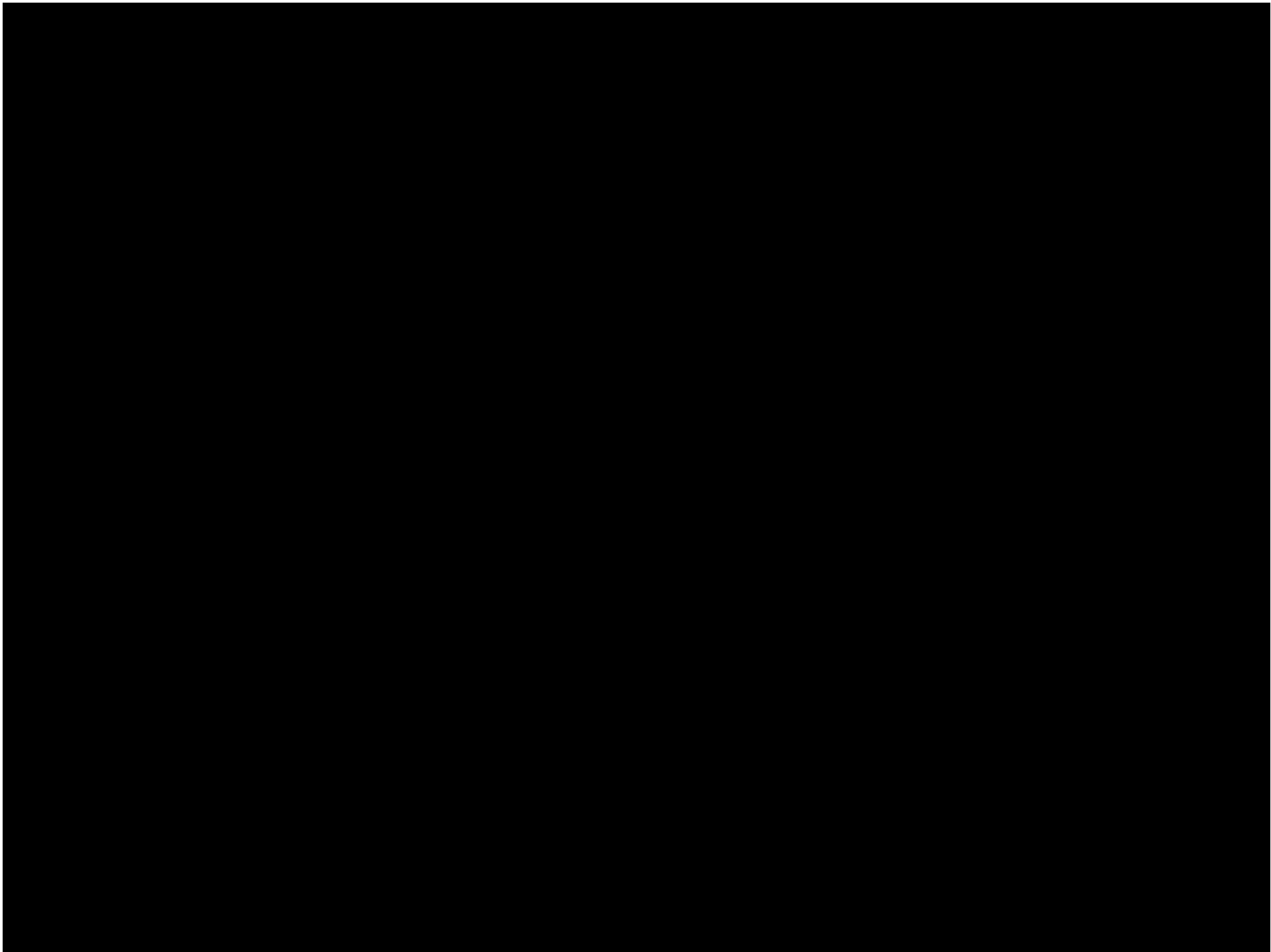
Location: <http://www.niti.net/hawaii/page2.html>

Instant Message Members WebMail Connections BizJournal SmartUpdate Mktplace RealPlayer

**The Hawaiian islanders were part of a massive sailing culture that had spanned the Pacific Ocean from 3000 B.C. until the coming of the European explorers and missionaries in the 16th century. These natives would sail on large double canoes from island to island. These canoes could travel distances of over 1000 miles at a time. These impressive sea vessels were all built with the tools and technology of the stone age. The islanders would travel from island to island to trade goods and ideas with each other. The long voyages would sometimes take as long as a month. These sailors didn't have compasses to point out which way is North, nor did they have maps to show them where the other islands were. Instead they had to rely on the stars to keep them on course.**



Move forward to next document in history list





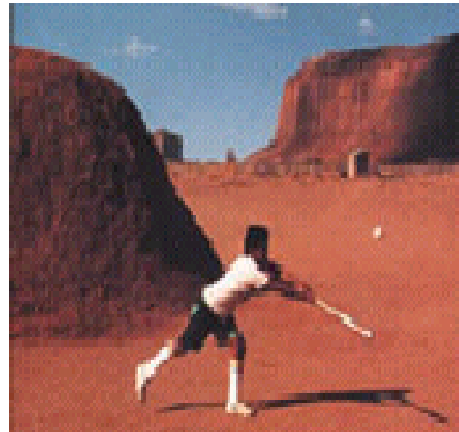


Museum of Indian Arts and  
Culture

Virtual  
Museum

---

# Here, Now & Always



## A Virtual Tour

Ancestors	cycles	Architecture	Language & Song
Plants & Animals	Exchange	Survival	Arts



Museum of New Mexico

**Museum of Indian Arts & Culture**

*Laboratory of Anthropology*

A photograph of a Navajo artist standing in a desert landscape, looking at a large, flat-topped rock formation (butte) under a cloudy sky. The artist is wearing a white shirt and light-colored pants. The butte is reddish-brown and has a small, thin spire on its right side. In the background, there are more desert hills and a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds.

A Navajo Artist

Photographer  
Monty Roessel

The background of the slide is a pixelated version of the United States flag. It features horizontal stripes of red, white, and blue, with a large white star in the center. The edges of the stripes and the star are jagged, giving it a digital, low-resolution appearance.

# Economic Development



# THE ART OF



# KENNETH JOHNSON

## Enter





## ome of the World's Finest Smoked Salmon

ose A Country

erican Home Page



BC Salmon Marketing Council

Recipes

Free gift

Weather and Tides

Links to our friends

Anglers of America

Suggest a Link

- Products
- Shop Now!
- Summer Specials
- Fish Stories and Links
- Distributors
- Heritage of the N.W.
- Beautiful British Columbia
- Our Company



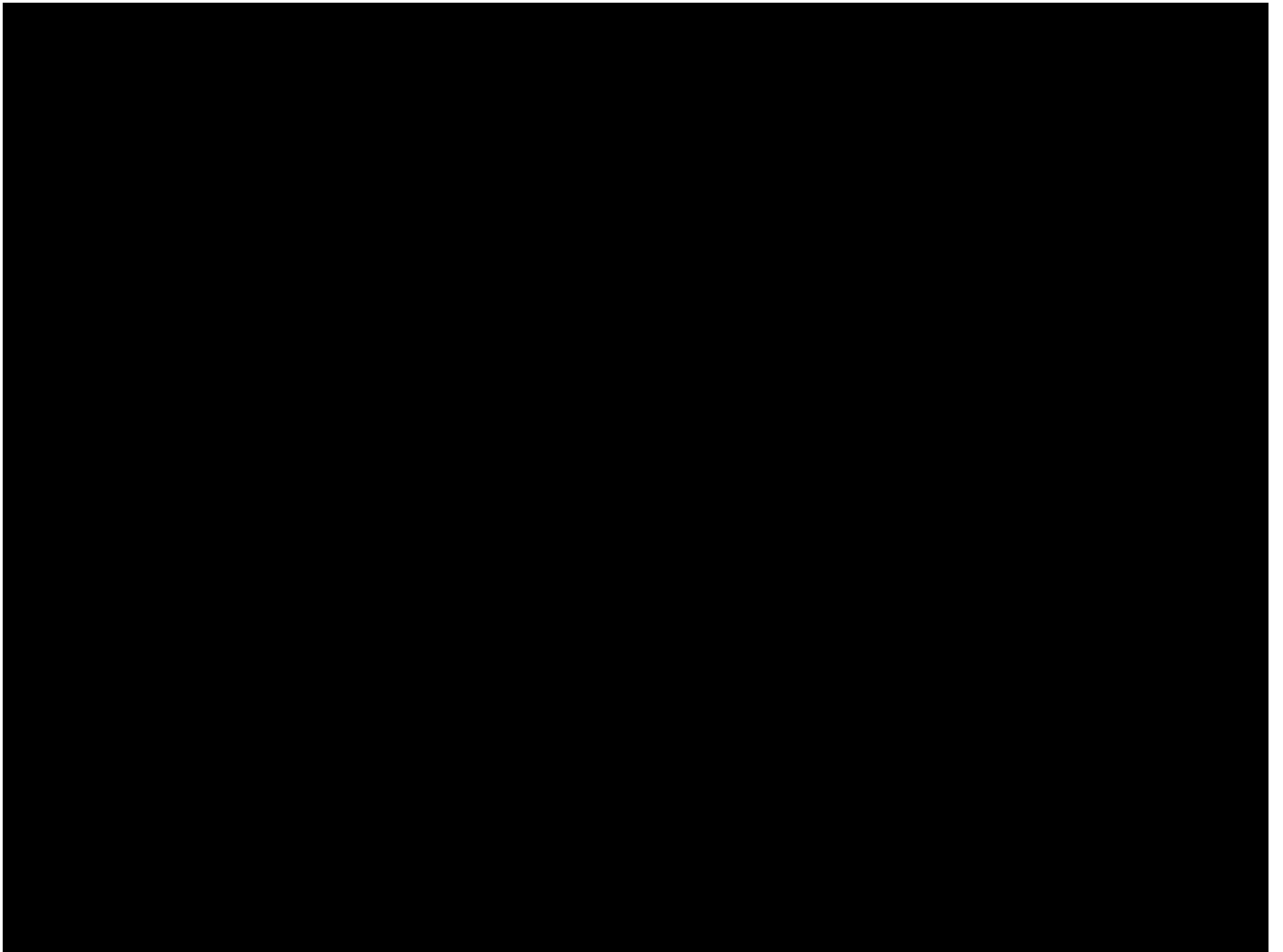
Smoked Pacific Salmon

Saumon Fumé du Pacifique

PRODUCT OF CANADA

PRODUIT DU CANADA

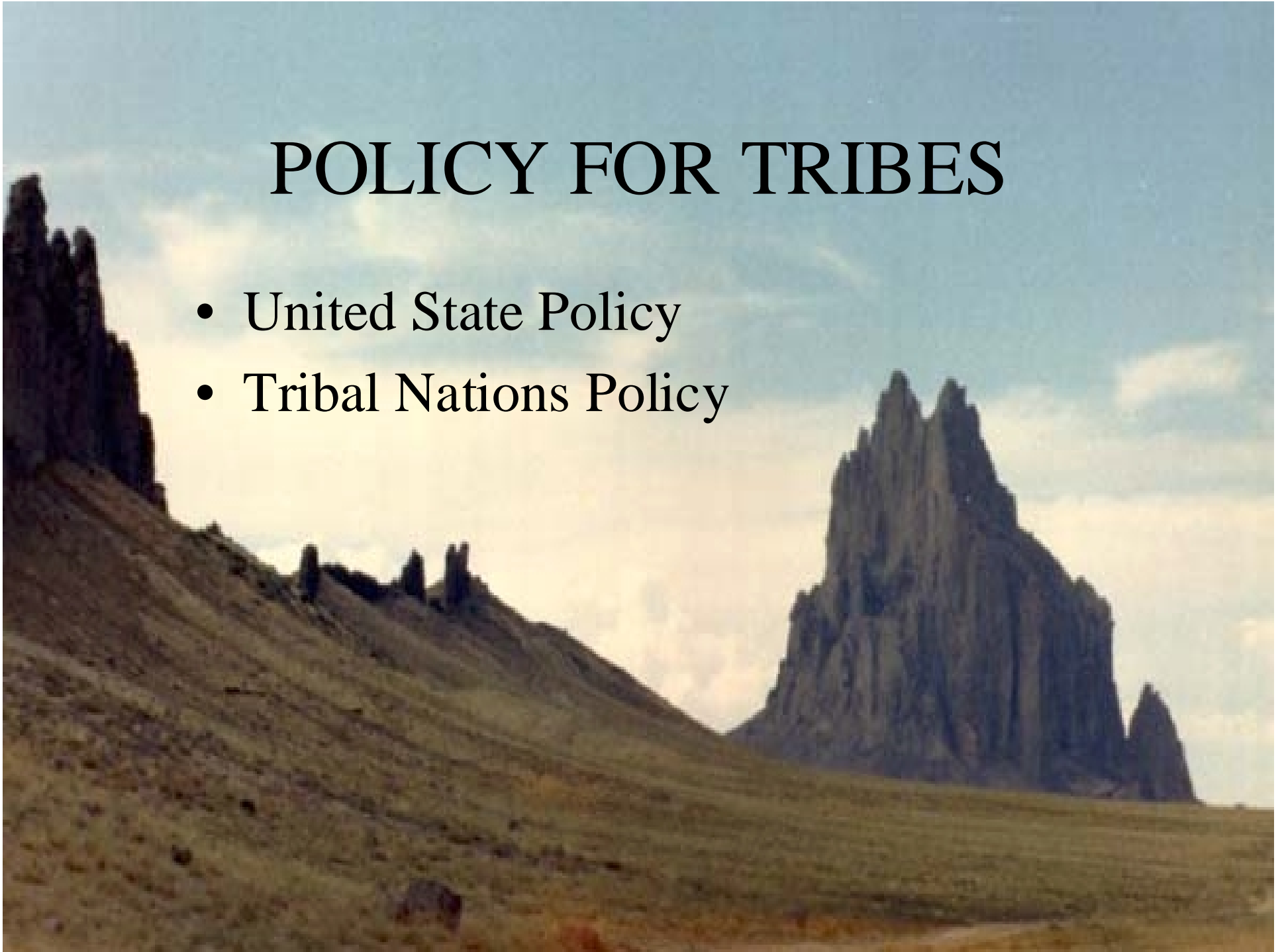
[Native Art Work](#)





# POLICY FOR TRIBES

- United State Policy
- Tribal Nations Policy

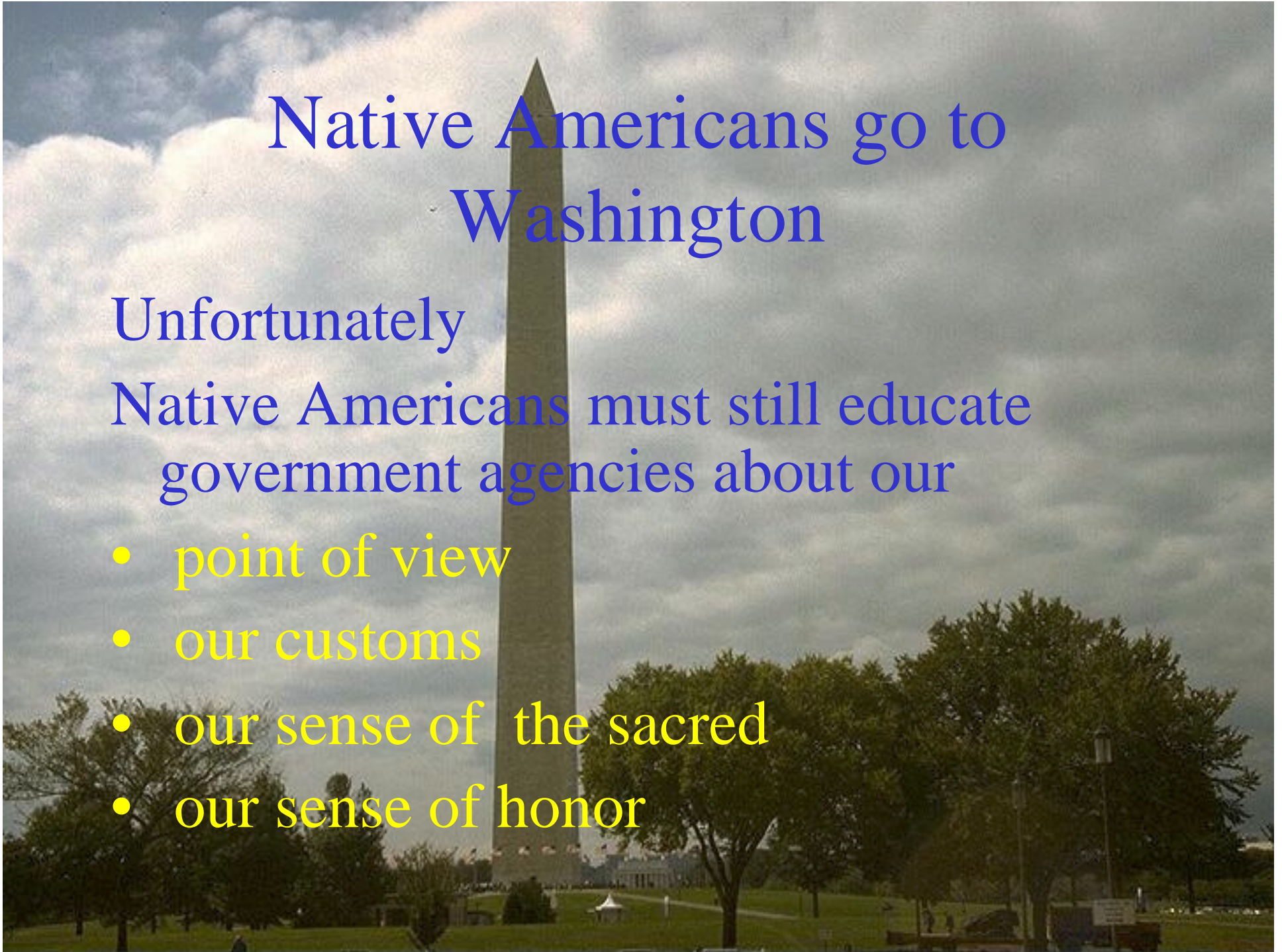


# Native Americans go to Washington

Unfortunately

Native Americans must still educate  
government agencies about our

- point of view
- our customs
- our sense of the sacred
- our sense of honor





# Native Americans file opinions with the FCC

- LEAP-IT

- Legal Education Assistance Program for Indian Tribes
- telecommunications Legal Assistance to all tribes
- para legal training
- Indian Law students internships
- legal assistance in starting phone companies



# Knowledge

- NITI *Bake-off*
- Assessment of telephone and Internet services for Native Americans
- Coming in Spring 2001

[www.niti.net/bake-off](http://www.niti.net/bake-off)

# Tribal Policy Development

- Service Quality
- Consumer Rights
- Expanded Local Calling Area
- Development of Points of Presence
- Reassess Right of Way agreements
- Taxation of Spectrum crossing tribal lands





# What do Indians do with Technology?

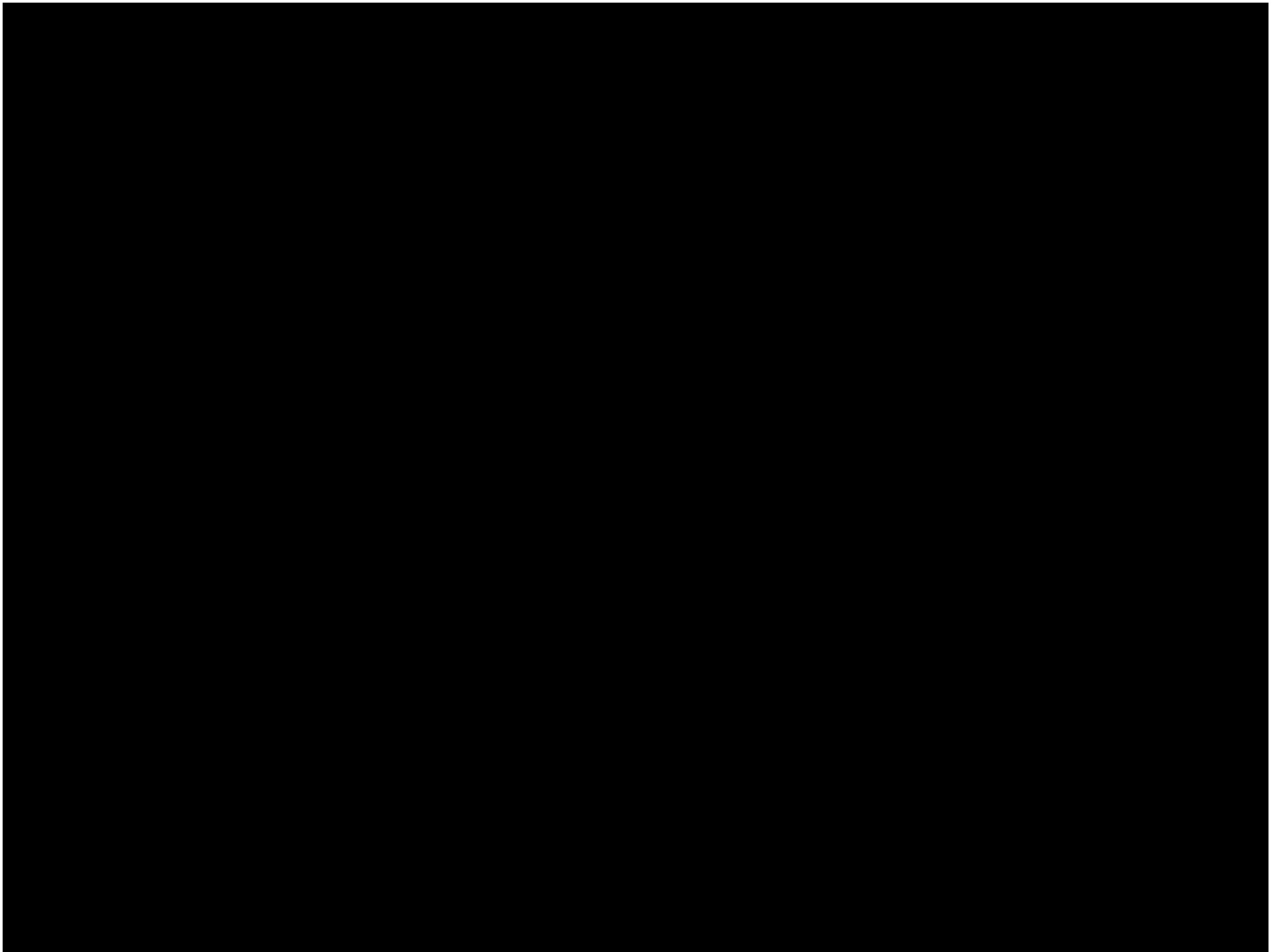
- Preserve their languages
- Develop Tourism on the Internet
- Advertise Native Products
- Conduct Political Campaigns
- Create Culturally relevant Curriculum







"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a Rez-dog."



# National Indian Telecommunications Institute

[www.niti.org](http://www.niti.org)